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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 113. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th July	Himalaya..	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6600	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja...	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	?.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.	
To MARSEILLES.. Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8	
,, LONDON .. ,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-3 or Rs. 792	

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Kangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
Dwarka ..	1695.	Thu. 17th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2135	Fri. 18th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursdays, 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3368	Thursday 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3419	.. 7th August
† PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..
PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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11th July, 1913.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16
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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

264

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OUR

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ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vaa Gadi, BOMBAY

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YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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HEADS, and how to read them. By S. O'Dell.
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New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

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269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, N. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
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Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF

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Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

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NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members (including subscribers of Rs. 10 or more per annum) of the above Association will be held at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for the purpose of passing a Resolution regarding the land for the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

ALEX. J. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary
Bombay, 8th July, 1913. 0271

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent., per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 0261

THE TATA MILLS, LD.

ISSUE at par of 7,000 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 500 each payable

Rs. 25 per share on Application.
Rs. 25 ,, ,, ,, Allotment.
Rs. 50 ,, ,, ,, on or after the 1st October, 1913, and the balance by sums not exceeding Rs. 100 per share, at intervals of not less than four months thereafter.

The subscription list of this issue is open and will close on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1913. 0278.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr. 12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad	Dep. 7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal	,, 21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina	,, 18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi	,, 15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior	,, 13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ..	11-17
20-42	,,	Mutlra	,, 10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-28
3-17	,,	Ambala Cantonment	Dep. 3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana	,, 1-47
6- 2	,,	Phillaur	,, 0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur	,, 0-9
9-29	,,	Amritsar	,, 22-29
11-43	,,	Lahore	,, 21-32
14-35	,,	Lala Musa	,, 19-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi	,, 14-4
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	,, 9-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
9-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambala ..... Arr.	2-51
5-39	Arr.	Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka ..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla ..... Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore ..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow ..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

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Fort, BOMBAY
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THE EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."

This is a story of Political Intrigue of

Thrilling Interest.

WONG TOY SUN

and his celebrated Company of Chinese musicians will appear on Saturday.

"QUO VADIS?"

In response to many requests "QUO VADIS?" will be SHOWN, at 6-30 p. m., on FRIDAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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Minimum charge	1	0

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APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 0257

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND M.A. GER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1913. 251

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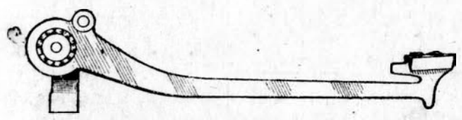

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 9, 7.95 in.

Fall since June 1-41.52 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 14.53 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 10, 0 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 10th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In cts.
E. C. Hospital ..	3·52	51·01
G. T. Hospital ..	3·93	51·51
J. J. Hospital ..	4·63	53·63
Sion Factory	4·16	49·45

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab—Sirsa records 1·00" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces—Jhansi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 1·45" and Kotah 0·16". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Night temperature is in slight excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Rainfall has been general: Bhuj has had 55". Dwarka 0·63", Veraval 0·30", Rajkot 2·4", Bhavnagar 1·24", Surat 0·90", Ahmedabad 0·70", Deesa 0·24", Neemuch 0·70" and Indore 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess, night temperature is in slight defect in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0·20" of rain and Hoshangabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·28", Ratnagiri 1·17", Mormugao 1·16" and Karwar 1·80". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·44", Ahmednagar 0·10", Sholapur 0·20" and Belgaum 0·47". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in Gujerat, Kathiawar, west Central India, the extreme east n districts of Rajputana and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Deccan, and local in the west Central Provinces and east punjab. There has thus been a decrease both in the area and amount of rainfall in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula with exception of the west coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula; locals in Gujarat, west Central India and Rajputana; some showers in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and lower Sind. Isolated showers are possible in east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 10th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	90·8	79·5	88	..	..	..
Jask ..	97·3	85·8	61	..	..	−0·15
Muskat ..	91·5	80·1	42	..	..	−0·15
Do. (7th) ..	85·3	78·1	57	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105·7	83·4	62	..	3·55	+2·66
Rawalpindi ..	102·8	80·1	61	..	5·38	+1·31
Lahore ..	102·1	81·1	57	..	2·71	−0·82
Sirsa ..	104·1	75·1	80	1·00	9·76	+6·45
Ambala ..	93·5	75·5	85	0·03	11·59	+5·04
Delhi ..	98·5	82·5	78	..	6·43	+0·50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Ayta ..	101·0	85·5	55	..	3·2	−2·51
Mainpuri ..	100·3	84·6	64	..	2·01	−3·55
Jhansi ..	99·6	81·0	62	0·10	1·3	−7·77
Cawnpore ..	97·1	81·1	71	..	5·93	+0·37
Allahabad ..	101·1	84·5	58	..	4·94	−3·68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	110·1	88	52	..	0·82	+0·43
Karachi ..	91·8	84·0	85	..	0·06	−1·41
Ajmer ..	93·1	81·2	77	..	5·66	+1·23
Jaipur ..	91·7	76·6	79	0·45	8·33	+3·79
Kotah ..	95·7	79·6	72	0·16	3·54	−2·71
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	100·0	74·5	75	0·55	5·25	+1·99
Dwarka ..	87·3	76·7	91	0·63	3·20	−1·26
Veraval ..	86·6	77·3	87	0·34	17·91	+11·65
Rajkot ..	90·1	72·3	91	2·40	13·12	+5·63
Bhavnagar ..						
Pass. ..	88·6	77·3	83	0·16	24·39	+18·76
Surat ..	90·4	77·6	96	0·36	22·82	+9·39
Ahmedabad ..	94·6	77·2	94	0·78	13·26	+5·30
Deesa ..	95·3	76·4	91	0·24	8·41	+3·85
Neemuch ..	89·6	?	92	0·70	7·63	+1·55
Indore ..	87·1	72·1	86	0·14	8·71	+0·06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	89·3	75·8	80	..	11·8	−1·51
Saugor ..	88·3	75·1	77	0·06	10·61	−0·52
Hoshangabad ..	96·1	79·4	85	0·11	6·63	−3·36
Khandwa ..	89·2	76·1	85	..	10·06	+2·21
Akola ..	91·7	75·1	84	0·01	9·14	+1·45
Amraoti ..	86·8	74·3	88	0·20	13·77	+4·24
Nagpur ..	86·6	75·3	87	0·07	15·17	+2·12
Chanda ..	89·0	?·1	76	..	14·34	+2·52
Raipur ..	91·7	77·6	73	..	8·09	−4·57
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82·1	77·6	91	1·28	42·80	+14·82
Ratnagiri ..	83·3	76·4	84	1·17	39·50	−2·27
Mormugao ..	81·0	74·2	91	1·16	43·64	+2·47
Karwar ..	78·7	74·0	95	1·80	47·62	−5·58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87·4	74·1	86	0·44	7·59	+1·57
Ahmednagar ..	84·6	68·0	83	0·10	13·69	+7·65
Poona ..	83·1	71·3	81	0·02	16·23	+9·82
Sholapur ..	85·8	70·1	87	0·27	7·54	+0·38
Bijapur ..	83·2	74·3	87	0·08	8·35	+4·23
Belgaum ..	77·3	68·6	95	0·47	10·43	−2·31
Aurangabad ..	85·6	65·7	82	0·08	9·23	+2·37
Nizamabad (Indur).	86·9	73·2	77	..	14·98	+7·42
Hyderabad ..	84·8	72·2	81	..	6·36	+0·33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88·8	73·3	96	1·91	45·92	−5·38
Calicut ..	77·8	74·1	98	0·97	33·42	−11·62
Cochin ..	82·7	72·2	88	0·78	31·51	−5·25
Colombo ..	85·0	75·5	86	0·06	8·73	−0·39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	91·3	77·2	93	..	2·38	−4·31
Bellary ..	92·0	74·8	67	..	2·95	+0·47
Cuddapah ..	95·5	75·5	68	..	3·67	−0·77
Madras ..	92·0	78·0	66	..	2·30	−2·40
Bangalore ..	88·3	66·3	87	..	6·67	+2·39
Coimbatore ..	84·9	70·8	89	..	1·52	−0·44
Trichinopoly ..	99·1	78·3	57	..	0·91	−0·85
Negapatam ..	95·2	79·7	74	..	0·62	−1·35

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 10.

The Arabian Sea current gave moderate rain yesterday but practically no rain fell in the field of the Bay current. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, the West Coast, Bombay and Deccan; fairly general in Lower Burma and Assam; local in Bihar, west Central Provinces, Madras and Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, South Punjab and Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are Port Blair, one inch; Bhamo, two; Moulmein and Sibsagar, three; Jalpaiguri and Sirsa, one; Bhuj, one and a half; Rajkot, two; Neemuch, three-quarters; Bombay and Marmagoa, one and a half; Karwar and Mangalore, two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and east Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 9th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. ..	inches	29·599
Temperature of Air ..	..	degrees	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	..	,,	77·2
Dew Point	..	,,	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	..	,,	0·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) ..	..	..	8·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	..	degrees	82·1
Minimum do. do.	..	,,	78·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	..	NNW,WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	miles	153
Fall of Rain ..	..	inches	5·53
Total fall during month..	..	,,	16·99
Total fall during year ..	..	,,	42·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July ..	..	,,	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 4-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 10th July, 1913, was 29·858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 8·0 P. M. aneroid readings should be increased by 1·18 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m	ft in
Satur.	12	m 6	10	25 9
		5	46 a	25 10
Sun.	13	m 7	33	25 11
		6	51 a	25 2
Mon.	14	m 8	50	26 5
		8	4 a	24 10
Tues.	15	m 9	52	27 1
		9	12 a	24 9
Wed.	16	m 10	43	27 8
		10	9 a	24 11

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	f. in.
Satur.	12	m 11	51	20 7
		m 0	33	16 11
Sun.	13	1	20 a	21 2
		m 1	35	16 9
Mon.	14	2	44 a	21 2
		m 2	33	16 6
Tues.	15	3	52 a	20 10
Wed.	16	m 3	24	16 5
		4	46 a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Satur.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 19 m
13. (Sun.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m
14. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
15. (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
16. (Wed.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h 10. 8 m P M.; New Moon July 4th. 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th. 3h. 7·4 m. A. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

PRINCESS AS HOSPITAL NURSE.

The Archduchess Isabella who was married in February last year to Prince George of Bavaria, from whom she ran away during the honeymoon, has since the annulment of the marriage become a hospital nurse, writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

She is now undergoing training at the Rudolffiner House, one of the large Vienna hospitals for the poor, and will afterwards join the Red Cross organisation.

MRS. PANKHURST.

GOVERNMENT METHOD OF TREATMENT.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S PROTEST.

Mr. Bernard Shaw writing to "The Times" on the subject of the Government method of the treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst says:—

Sir,—I am quite confident that when I say that the moment chosen for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst on Saturday last made the proceeding a revolting one I am giving expression to the feelings of a large body of your readers. There was no necessity to rearrest her until after the funeral. Any official or Minister realizing the situation would, if he had a spark of decent feeling have taken care to order a postponement. As no such order was given, we must conclude that the Government does not yet realize the situation.

May I call attention to two new considerations? The first is that it is now clear that the plan of the Home Office is, first to relieve the worst tension of public opinion by turning Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison, and then, by rigidly imprisoning her in the house in which she has taken refuge, produce all the effects of the closest confinement whilst escaping the responsibility which would attach to those effects if they occurred in prison. It is alleged that Mrs. Pankurst's condition is very serious. It is quite clear that it cannot be very favourable, as Mrs. Pankhurst is not made of iron. Suppose Mrs. Pankhurst dies! Will the Government, merely because it has contrived that she shall die out of Holloway, still cry "Don't care," as it did by arresting Mrs. Pankhurst before Miss Davison's funeral instead of after it.

The second point is the newly-declared attitude of the Prime Minister. In the debate on the Dickinson Bill Mr. Asquith for the first time opposed the franchise for women explicitly on the ground that woman is not the female of the human species, but a distinct and inferior species, naturally disqualified from voting as a rabbit is disqualified from voting. This is a very common opinion. Mahomed's efforts to discredit it 14 centuries ago were lost on many Arabs as completely as on Mr. Asquith. But it makes the position extremely uncomfortable. A man may object to the proposed extension of the suffrage for many reasons. He may hold that the whole business of popular election is a delusion, and that votes for women is only its reduction to absurdity. He may object to it as upsetting a convenient division of labour between the sexes. He may object to it because he dislikes change, or is interested in businesses or practices which women would use political power to suppress. But it is one thing to follow a Prime Minister who advances all, or some, or any of these reasons for standing in the way of votes for women. It is quite another to follow a Prime Minister who places one's mother on the footing of a rabbit. Many men would vote for anything rather than be suspected of the rabbit theory. It makes it difficult to vote for the Liberal Party and then look the women of one's household in the face.

The situation, then, is that if Mrs. Pankhurst dies, public opinion will consider that the Government, for which Mr. Asquith is in effect finally responsible, will have executed her. Mr. Asquith will not be moved by that; in his opinion it will matter just as much as killing a rabbit. I cannot convince him that he is mistaken, but I can assure him that a very large section of the public will not agree with him.

I suggest that the authorities, having had to let Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison should now let her alone. There was somthing to be said for not letting her out; there is nothing to be said for pursuing her, now she is out, with a game of cat-and-mouse that will produce on public feeling all the effect of vindictive assassination if she, like Miss Davison, should seal her testimony with her blood.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LIBEL SUIT.

The trial of ex-President Roosevelt's libel suit against George A. Newett, editor of the Isheming "Iron Ore," a weekly paper, for the publication of an article in October last asserting that Mr. Roosevelt "got drunk," has ended in Mr. Roosevelt's victory says "Truth."

He testified at length as to his temperate habits, and was supported by the evidence of many well-known men, including four physicians, Jacob A. Riis, James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Collector Loeb. It appeared that Mr. Roosevelt has occasionally taken a little white wine, sometimes one glass of champagne at a banquet, and occasionally at night, after speaking in public, a spoonful of brandy in a goblet of milk.

The trial suddenly ended, because the defendent admitted that he had been misled. He had published the assertion in good faith, believing it to be true, but recently had been unable to obtain evidence in support of it, and he was impressed by the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt and the latter's witnesses. His statement was virtually a retraction and an expression of regret. Mr. Roosevelt said that as he had achieved his purpose he would ask for only nominal damages. Under instructins from the court, the jury awarded damages in six cents. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Newett shook hands.

...Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9

Consols 2½ per cent.	72
Exchange on London at Par's Fe	25/21 ½
Rentes 3 per cent.	87¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20 39
Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 ⅛
Closing tone of Silver:—China Buying	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	65½
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buyi rate)	1-3 15/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£275,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (sterling Loan)	87
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16
Discount Fine Trade bills 3 months	4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 10.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market to-day remained opened for a very short time. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6 and closed at the same rate for 31st June delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at Rs. 96-2-0.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share stood firm to-day but only a few transactions were reported owing to the abrupt closing of the Market.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,495.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 560 and David at Rs. 338-12 for August delivery.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 1,437-8-0.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Shares witnessed an improvement to-day. Ordinary advanced to Rs. 93-8-0 and Deferred to Rs. 196-8-0.

Both the Paper and Share Markets suspended work to-day at about 1 p.m. owing to an interference of the Police Authorities referred to in detail elsewhere.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

June 1911	Rs. 21,21,13,00
June 1912	Rs. 22,55,76,00
June 1913	Rs. 27,84,63,00

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, July 9

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bill on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,90,000 were allotted to Madras.
} Rs.19,00,00

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s15/16 (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent; Tenders on Bombay at 1s 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent.
} above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1s 15/94.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. —— were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay
Rs 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras
} Rs. 1,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s 31/32 (Min. Rate) received — per cent
Tenders on Madras at 1s 31-32 (Min. Rate) received — per cent.
} above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s (Min. Rate) received 21 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 1s 97.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. Rs. 25,20,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 70,000 } at 1s 31-32
Bills on Bombay Rs. 19,30,000 }

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,00 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for exp	1,000 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	50 ,,
Total Day's Imports	2,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz. done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a moderate enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	9 7/16
Egyptian F. G. F.	9 5/64
New York 11 a.m. (as known)	(Aug. 12'66
Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. 11'48
New York Official	(Aug. 12'68
noon call.	Oct 11'42
New Orleans 10 a. m	(Aug. 12'04
	Oct 11'52

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	Yesterday's price.
J. A.	6'42	6.45
A. S.	6'31	6.37
S. O.	6'21	6.24
O. N.	6'15	6.18
N. D.	6'11	6.13
D. J.	6'10	6.13
J. F.	6'10	6.12
F. M.	6'12	6.14
M. A.	6'13	6.15
A. M.	6'14	6.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	Yesterday's price.
J. A.	6'45	6'50
A. S.	6'37	6'42
S. O.	6'24	6'27
O. N	6'18	6'21
N. D.	6'13	6.16
D. J.	6'13	6'16
J. F.	6'13	6'17
F M	6'14	6'17
M. A	6'15	6'18

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Bank of Bengal at to-day's meeting made no change in the rate on demand loans which still remains at three per cent. Further increases are shown in cash accumulations and the percentage works out at 51.85. At Rs. 17,11,020 the bank investments show a slight decrease.

There were very few sellers of wire in the exchange market to-day, the rates being 1s. 3-15/16d. for telegraphic transfers, 1s. 3-31/32d. for on demand, 1s. 4-7/32d. for document attached bills at three months and 1s. 4-7/16d. for six months.

Government Paper sold during the day at Rs. 96 and Rs. 96-1, quotations for small lots being Rs. 96-4 and Rs. 96-5. Business is extremely dull in the share market. There are more sellers than buyers at the coal counter.

In the jute department there seems to be a growing request for securities of gilt-edged variety, for while preference shares are offered and taken to some extent mill debentures are attracting most attention.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, August, 12'17. Previous closing price 12'06.	
Futures at New York, October, 11'52. Previous closing price 11'37.	

Advanced on limited offerings and on unfavorable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'35. Previous price 12'25.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1/2. Previous price 12 5/8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 12'03. Previous price 11 97.

Futures at New Orleans Octo er 11 55. Previous price 11 46.

Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9

Demand Bills 4'89⅞.

Silver Commercial bars 58⅜

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

July 10.

The local cotton market is steady for new crops and F. G. Bengals and Good Broach are quoted Rs. 242½ and Rs. 292½ respectively. There was a moderate demand for actuals by local mills, but shippers are very quiet and have bought some choice lots of Oomras and Churka Rajputana.

The Circular referred to in our yesterday's issue reads as under:—

Bombay, 5th July.—In continuation of our Circular of the 4th instant, we should like to point out to our friends that of late years *Consumption* has overtaken *Production*.

We should like to quote the following figures from a leading authority in America, that the crop of 1894-95 was the very first approaching the 10,000,000 bale mark, and was considered to be the bumper crop of that period.

1894-95 Production, 9,893,000 bales; Consumption, 8,823,000 bales.

1911-12 Production, 16,043,000 bales, Consumption, 14,411,000 bales.

This shows during the period under review an increase in production of 6,150,000 bales, or 63 per cent.; and increase in consumption 5,588,000 bales, or 63.3 per cent.

Strong as this showing is a period of eighteen years, it becomes stronger still when the ration of "Carry over" to annual rate of consumption is considered.

At the end of 1895 the American visible supply was 2,100,000 bales; ratio, 21 per cent; at the end of 1912 the American visible was 1,297,000 bales; ratio, 9 per cent.

Objections may be made to comparison with 1911-12 on the ground of unusual demands on American to fill deficiency in other growths, India taking 200,000 bales; China, 50,000; Japan, over 500,000 of American cotton. So we might make comparison with the previous season, 1910-11, and the contrast is stronger yet.

1894-95 Production, 9,893,000 bales; Consumption, 8,823,000 bales.

1910-11 Production, 12,132,000 bales. Consumption, 11,950,000 bales.

This shows an increase in production of 2,239,000 bales, or 22½ per cent.; and an increase in consumption of 3,127,000 bales, or 35½ per cent.; while at the end of 1895 the American visible to annual consumption was 24 per cent., at the end of 1911 the American visible to annual consumption was 7 per cent.

Again while comparison with both 1910-11 and 1911-12 shows a distinct gain of consumption over production, the sum totals of production and consumption for sixteen years, say, 1895-96 to 1910-11 stand:

Production ..... 176,363,411 bales.
Consumption ... 175,968,000 bales.

A gain of only 395,411 bales for the sixteen years, equal to less than one-fourth of 1 per cent.; but visible American end of 1911 only 823,000 v. 1,048,000 in 1896, hence the gain of production over consumption resolves itself to be only one-eighth of 1 per cent.

These figures will convince our friends that the production is not keeping pace with consumption so the present ruling prices are not the "safe and sane" basis to sell, but we would recommend to buy distant deliveries at every decline.

It may also be mentioned here that the production of the United States since 1894-95 has increased by 63 per cent.; that of India, the seat of the second largest in the world's consumption is only 25 per cent. and that of Egypt is 58 per cent.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	242½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Pengals	253-4	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fa'r Staple..	276-7	..	..	do.
Do. do.	252	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	295	..	..	do.
Do	..	292½	..	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725	..
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125	..
M. G. Surat	..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	..	Oct.	8½	137/8
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	256	25-7-13
Manmar Manufg	..	Aug	12½	23
Westerns, Churka	..	..	266	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	289	do.
M. G. Comms	..	..	276	do.
H. G. Bhaggalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore.	..	..	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 9.

	Bales.
Total Atual Export	4,000
Total Forwarded	44,000
Total Imports	9,000
Total stock	896,000

Liverpool market closed July 11th and July 12.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 9.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship, 51⅜; July, August; Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex ship. 51¾; July, August; Antwerp; sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47; July-August; Hamburg, sellers, canal. Quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 46¾; July, August; Dunkirk sellers, canal Quiet. Linseed Calcutta; 45; July-August; London, value, quiet. Linseed, Argentine (La Plata), 43¾; July-August; Antwerp, sellers, Bombay Cottonseed. 6-17-6 July-August Hull; sellers, steady. *Wheat.*—Rozario sante Fe. 35⅜; July-August, sellers, quiet. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅛; July-August: London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅛; August-sept.: London. value. Wheat afloat for United Kingdom. 3,150,000. Previous week. 3,259,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7½ July-August; sellers, quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 11-9¾ sellers, Oct.-Dec. steady limited biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-9 sellers, Oct.-Dec. Quiet, German Beet-root 88 ⅝ 9¾ sellers. August. 9-3 sellers, Oct.-Dec. Opened steady closed quiet. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-8½; sellers, Nov-Dec. Quiet slightly, easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay, no quotation.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63¼. Copper Braziers £77¼; Yellow Metal 67s.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Java Sugar.—Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta. 11-9¾, July. 11-8¾, July-Dec. 12, Jan.-Mar., value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 11-11¼, July. 11 9¾ July-Dec., 12-1½ Jan.-Mar., value. Little more enquiry.

Beet & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow; 37-9, Mutton. 39. General Tone of Tallow Auction.—Firmer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68 8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 50 ..	do.	9¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	0	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¾ o/o	12¾
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50. .	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	364
People's Bank of India Rs. 20 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	16
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank Mercantile Bank £12 A	Oct.-April	16 o/o	£60
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £4	New	5 o/o	56
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	897-8
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	230
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	280
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	785
China Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,495
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282/8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	338/12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	560
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365/12
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165/8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	240
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1457/8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2040
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,165
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	249/4
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	167/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,437/8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127/8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	303/12
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1737/8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton ..	C. ..	Nil.	470
	P. ..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	900
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	
		K	Rs
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	..	45	50
Broul's Cawnpore ..	..	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	ec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Hort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7¾	13⅞
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Mannar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	23
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	25	355
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkarrt, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	128

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway. ..	Feb.-July	6½	67/8
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/8	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	995
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5¼ o/o	12 15

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	172
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil	1
Bamrakus ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay ..	..		
Badham Pile ..	..		9/8 XD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-July		35/8 D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	637/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	P. Feb.-Aug	..	175/8
	O.	3	105 XD
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	P. Mar.-Sep.	5	232/8
	O. Sep.-Oct.	6 ⅞	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20⅞	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Ju	30/4 yr.	..
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	118
Indian Mentle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30	315
Indian Cotton Oil Company	P 100	March.	30
John Roberts & Co.. ..		Oct.-July	7 ⅞
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	13	101
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	10 ⅞	200
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	July	12½	50
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	183
Marsland Price Co. O	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	..	100
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	Nil.	70
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	7 ⅞	25
Phillips & Co. ..	July	20 ⅞	382/8
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 3½	35
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	40	825
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	10 ⅞	203/4
Sidar Carbic G's. Co	..	8 ⅞	500
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O.	..	40 nom
	D.	Jan & July	Nil.
	P.	..	93/8
Tata Hydro Electric	O 600	..	196/8
	P 600	..	172
.. ..		..	897/8
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 ⅞	700
Telephone Co. ..	May.	24 ⅞	193 XD
Treacher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½	76
		Rs. 15	495 XD

Buyer 8—Seller Nom.—Nominal price —DC Com-dividand XD—Ex-dividand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

S. S. Polynesien — Lalande — Marseilles June 29

DEPARTURES.

July 10.

S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta.
S. S. Ratenfels	Goose	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi
S. S. Helios	Knudsen	Bangkok.
S. S. Kola	Minnett	Persian Gulf
S. S. Baroda	Robertson	..
S. S. Galavale	Scearf	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Thursday

S. S. Nippon	Tarabochia	Trieste
S. S. Schwarzenfel	Keltwich	Port said for order
S. S. Palamcotta	Elton	Zanzibar

S. S. Polynesien:—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Polynesien, 3897 tons, Captain Lalunde, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Marseilles, June 29th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Galavale:—The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceari, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Nippon:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Schwarzenfels:—The steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,443 tons, Captain H. Keltwich, will sail to-day for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Birmingham having passed the Canal on the 8th instant is due to arrive on the morning of the 19th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday, 10th idem.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1913.

P. DOCK.

A. Sicilia	Reinki	Rubattino Line.	
Sneo. steamer	Capt	..	Agent
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A.G. & Co.	
C. & R. Remera	Burns	T. M. & Co.	
D. & E. Konig	Coltman	A. Strandes & Co.	
F. Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.	
G. Helios	Knudsen	F. F. Cambell & Co.	
H. Taiyabee	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji.	
K. Mahronda	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.	
M. Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.	
N. Miramichi	Chishalm	T. M. & Co	
O. Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.	
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.	
Q. Baroda	Horscroff	M. M. & Co.	

V. DOCK.

1. Schwarzenfels	Keltwich	W. & A. G. & Co.
2. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. City of Athens	Knaut	K. N. & Co.
4 Palamcotta	Elton	M. M. & Co.
5. Ekbatana	Krizer	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Taiyabi	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
7. Nippon	Pantonina	A.L. S.N. & Co.
9. Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
9. Shinyo Maru	Dhuma	N. Y. K.
10 & 11. Chupra	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.
12. S. S. Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Lhasa	Rennie	M. M. & Co.
15. Clan Cumming	Gourlay	J. F. & Co.
16. Rimroor	Williamson	M. & A.G. Co.

H. W. P. D.

Courland	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Valliji	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsudin	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Umta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Breconian	Jones	K. N. & Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Yozoya	N. Y. K.
Budrie	Fisher	Arab steamer.
City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
.. do.	Williams	J. F. & Co.
Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fazulbhoy	M. & Co.
Heim	Erikson	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Haunah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Kylbiels	Frisius	W. & A. G. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Morocco	Pickering	J. F. & Co.
Migenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Matkraf	Lantyen	A. Strandis & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Polynesien	Lalande	M. Maritimes Co.
salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.
Salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co.
Umtoli	Clarke	J. F. & Co.
Vorwaerts	Clenak	A. L. S. N. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward, R.I. N. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmerston	Lieut. J. Headlam Survey at
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Fouche ....Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey at.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. F. Robinson ....Troupship.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finnis, ...tation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 11.

465. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

466. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade to-day, Friday, the 11th instant at 7 A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters, Dress.—Mufti.

467. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade to-day, Friday, the 11th instant, 2.30. A. M. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

468. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

469. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at Head-Quarters at 7. P.M.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle, Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

470. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 13th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40, a. m.

The United State Senate Finance Committee has added Angora hair and mohair to the free list in the new tariff.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

THE NEW PEPYS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY FOR 1913.

June 9: Into the City, where is the first meeting of the Committee of Investigation of our Rubbereeno Shareholders. But no business to be done, save with my Lord Blatherleigh (being chairman) and Mr. Secretary, who is to produce books and documents for theyr scrutiny. And the cateching of us directors to begin tomorrow. Soe I away to the Club, and in Piccadilly mistaken by a poynt-contable for my Lord Crewe, which do make it clear that we be as like (saving onlie for a little discrepancy of noses) as 2 pease.

Much grieved to read on the tapes of the sudden death of G. Wyndham, mine acquaintance of many years, and was present at his wedding to my Lady Grosvenor, which was longer agone than I chuse to recall, and have had since with him some Primrose League concernments, going once from Godmother Massie's at Pulford to visit him at Saighton on that business. He was esteemed of all for a charming host and my Lady no less, they being well matched alike for wit and looks; and have heard him valued by some for the prettiest fellow of all our public men. Yet, upon a nice appraisement, shold rather have conferred that distinction upon my Lord Crewe.

After lunching, to play auction bridge in the club-room with Squillinger, the Adm

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS, 2;
GRANT MEDICALS, 0.

In that the result of yesterday's game was as much of a certainty as is possible in Sport, it lost much of its interest. Nevertheless, the Medicals have improved so steadily that it was thought probable that they would put up a good fight, and this they did. Having to rely a good deal on pace, they found the uncertain foothold tell against them, but it was not till a minute before half time that their goal was penetrated. As was anticipated, the Sherwood had a very large share of the game, and only the brilliant goal-keeping of Hildreth prevented a much more substantial victory.

There is little one can add to what has already been said about the winners. Edwards was not troubled much, the backs took matters fairly easily and the halves were good, Wilkinson in particular. Boote and the outsides, Boyd and Carwood were pretty to watch, but not one real shot went home. The first was put through from close during a scramble from a corner kick, and the second from a penalty.

A lack of understanding is still noticeable amongst the Medicals, their kicking is feeble and most of them are too impatient in getting rid of the ball. Hildreth was excellent in goal, Thompson at back and Wadia at half also saving frequently. The backs hung together too much, both running up when attacked and depending too much upon Wadia and Newlands to take their places when beaten. Easdon at forward is too fond of turning his back when tackled, the wings pass too soon and the judgment was bad, kicking back or straight across instead of forward.

First to attack, the Medicals got away on the left, Byford mis-kicking but Evans delaying his centre too long. Sutton relieved, sending out to Carwood, but Thompson charged his shot down. A corner was cleared, but Byford put in a good run and Hitch lobbed up well but Boote was off-side. Smedley and Sutton both tried shots, Boote pulled up again for the same offence as before. Coming up on the right, the ball came across to Smedley, but he shot feebly and Wadia cleared well, Carwood later shooting wide. A headed and then a kicked shot by Boots were well saved, Hildreth then clearing smartly when rushed by the same player and Smedley. A very fine shot by Carwood was neatly tipped over and then the Medicals got away, only for Easdon to be unlucky in being ruled off-side. The Sherwoods' forwards crowded round the goal and Smedley tried a shot which was cleared, as was a hard one by Boote from a nice pass from Byford. Carwood sent in some well placed centres, Boote and Boyd trying shots. A free foul was returned by Wilkinson, but Newlands got it away. Smedley getting on gave Boote a chance, a low shot being held and Boyd secured a corner from a clever angular shot. From this Boote and Smedley tried, Hildreth, but he was equal to it and Sweeney put in a run only to be pulled up by Hampton. Coming up on the left, the Medicals were dangerous through a nice centre. Easdon got on with only the goal-keeper to beat, but shot wide to the right—a bad miss. A foul sent them back, Wilkinson giving to Boote and he to Shirley, Boote getting on again and heading well. Smedley getting on gave to Boote again, but Hildreth kicked clear. Boyd put in a good centre, and in attempting to clear Newlands kicked to his own goal, but Hildreth fisted out. Carwood then gave in to Boote, dangerously near off-side, and he and Shirley rushed forcing Hildreth to concede a corner. This was perfectly placed, and after a scuffle in the goal mouth Shirley put in at the corner.

The Medicals got down well on the left as half time arrived.

Sherwood Foresters ..... 1 goal.
Grant Medicals ..... nil.

On their left, the Sherwoods came up at once till Smedley was penalised for foul. The kick went to Easdon, who got away well, but Sweeney kicked too hard. Boote put in a smart run, but Thompson pulled Boyd up. From just past half way, Sweeney tried a capital long shot. Edwards gathered it, but in clearing was guilty of "carried," the free doing no harm. The Sherwoods' centre got down well together, Wadia stopping the run and sending his forwards away, only for the ball to go behind. Doyle then got on and gave to Easdon, who kicked up and rushed. Byford clearing at the cost of a corner. Play now settled down the other end again, Newlands in particular defending stoutly. From a hot attack by the centre, the ball went out near the goal line to Carwood. In stopping the centre, Eyles was unlucky to handle unintentionally. A penalty being awarded, Hildreth could not just touch Boote's shot.

Soon after kicking off again, the Medicals started a good move, Doyle giving in to Easdon and he to Sweeney who shot well, but Edwards saved. At the other end, Carwood gave to Smedley who put in a hard high shot, which Hildreth tipped over, and fisted away from the corner kick. Evans had a really good chance, but Byford beat him and Shirley sent Boyd away. Thompson rushed him and Hildreth cleared. Carwood put in a good long run but Hildreth kicked well away and Boote was found off-side, from a pass by Boyd, as he netted. Boyd and Shirley forced a corner which led to a deal of excitement before Hildreth cleared. Another corner and Hitch's shot was rushed by Ali Khan. Boote tried two shots and Boyd one, the last of these well fisted away, Boyd after some smart work giving to Shirley, who narrowly missed. Just on time Boyd centred to Boote, but Hildreth got there to clear and the whistle followed.

Sherwood Foresters ..... 2 goals.
Grant Medicals ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Sherwood Foresters.—Edwards, goal; Byford and Hampton, backs; Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton, halves; Boyd, Shirley, Boote, Smedley and Carwood, forwards.

Grant Medicals.—Hildreth, goal; Thompson and Eyles, backs; Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, halves; Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Evans, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. H. Templeton.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. Y. M. C. A.
Referee.—Sgt. Peterkin.

It has been decided that the handsome Cup presented to the W. I. F. Association by Mr. F. F. Gordon of the "Advocate of India" will be used for the Harwood League. The present Cup will go to the second division if present intentions of splitting up League teams stands good for next year.

Mr. Hogan, who has done too much for Football in Bombay to need further eulogy, leaves for England to-day. As he is not to return till November, he will see no more of the game here this season. He is so keen, however, that we may safely rely upon his lending his usual valuable assistance next year.

GOLF.

Forty-one entries were received for the handicap competition which was held over the local course on Thursday morning. It was doubtful on Wednesday whether it would be possible to hold the competition as most of the course was under water. It, however, dried up fairly well and although there was a considerable amount of casual water about, the going was not at all bad. A temporary green had to be made for the second hole as the ordinary green was submerged and the sixth was partially under water. Out of twenty entries in the senior class only nine made any return, the best card being sent in by Jessop who won with a round of 41 plus 1 equal 42, two strokes better than England who was 43 plus 1 equal 44. Jessop was playing a good game and with the exception of one or two missed putts made few mistakes. England started none too well as he took eleven strokes for the first two holes. After this he had fours to five out of the remaining seven holes but came to grief at the sixth to which he took seven strokes. In the junior class Owen proved successful with a nett score of 42, being round in 49 and having a handicap of 7 strokes, the next best return being sent in by Hollinghurst—6 whose nett score was 45. The following are the results:—

	Score	Handicap.	Result
SENIORS.			
J. W. Jessop	41	+1	42
R. D. England	43	+1	44
T. H. Payne	47	—2	45
H P.T. Luttey	45	scr.	
E. F. Nicholson	46	scr	46
T. H. Begbie	48	—1	47
E. E. Coombs	48	+1	49
M. F. Nicholson	48	+1	49
M. Innes Ker	49	scr.	49
JUNIORS.			
A. C. Owen	49	—7	42
F. Hollinghurst	51	—6	45
J. A. Cherry	52	—5	47
J. Longbottom	51	—4	47
N. Gude	58	—8	50
N. D. Crichton	57	—7	50
E. Biron	61	—8	53
G. W. Talbot	58	—5	53
J.R.P. Curry	63	—6	57

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

SINGLES AND FOURSOMES.

Appended are the detailed scores of the above international tournament:—

ENGLAND.—Singles.

	Matches.
H. Vardon	0
E. Ray (4/2)	1
J. H. Taylor	0
T. Ball (2/1)	1
R. Jones (2/1)	1
T. Williamson	0
P. J. Gaudin (3/2)	1
W. E. Reid (2/1)	1
C. H. Mayo (8/6)	1
J. Sherlock (1 up)	1
R. G. Wilson (2/1)	1
Josh. Taylor (4/2)	1
Total	9

SCOTLAND.—Singles.

	Matches.
G. Duncan(5/4)	1
A. Herd	0
J. White (3/2)	1
L. B. Ayton	0
J. Hepburn	0
C. R. Smith (1 up)	1
W. Watt	0
Tom Fernie	0
Ben Saverssen	0
W. L. Ritchie	0
A. Marling	0
T. Grant	0
Total	3

ENGLAND.—Foursomes.

	Matches.
Vardon and Ray	0
J. H. Taylor and Ball	0
Jones and Williamson (4/2)	1
Gaudin and Reid (2/1)	1
Mayo and Sherlock (2/1)	1
Wilson and Josh. Taylor (2/1)	1
Total	4

SCOTLAND.—Foursome.

	Matches.
Duncan and Herd (2/1)	1
White and Ayton	0
Hepburn and Smith	0
Watt and Fernie	0
Sayers and Ritchie	0
Marling and Grant	0
Total	1

Grand total: England, 13 pts.; Scotland, 4 pts.

SECOND POLO MATCH.

CONTEST REVIEWED.

SCORING CHANCES THAT WERE NOT TAKEN.

BY CAPT. S. A. WHITE.

(Late Royal North-West Mounted Police).

It must be frankly admitted, writes Captain White in the "Daily Chronicle," that the failure of the English team to regain the International Polo Cup, which was lost to us at Hurlingham in 1909, comes as a great disappointment to all followers of the game on this side of the Atlantic. True the Americans successfully defended their right to the trophy at Meadowbrook in 1911, but then most people regarded Hurlingham's challenge as a forlorn hope, almost a quixotic folly, and yet it went very near a success. A little more time and a few more ponies of high quality and the cup would have returned to Hurlingham, where it had reposed for so long.

But the conditions were altogether different on this occasion. Our reverse in America in 1911 inspired a new scheme of conquest under new auspices, and as the result of the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the Duke of Westminster, who assumed the whole responsibility for this year's attack on the American possession, we had nothing to regret on the score of ponies.

Of course it was a thousand pities that Mr. Buckmaster was unable to play, but for all that the world of English polo reposed the most complete confidence in the soldier side we had to represent us in the first match on Tuesday, at any rate. After all pace, which is everything when meeting the Americans, is purely a matter of condition. Your efficient cavalry officer is always fit, and hence the effectiveness of most soldier combinations. It may be that one of the famous club teams, such as, the Old Cantabs or the Old Etonians, would have been better qualified to cope with the hurricane methods employed by America's "Big Four"; but still that is purely a matter of supposition.

The fact remains that we were well beaten on Tuesday, and though the narrowest of margins represented the difference between success and failure on Saturday, we have again failed in our attempt to regain the International Polo Cup.

At this distance it is impossible to criticise the play, but the cabled descriptions of the match on Saturday would suggest that, as in the contest earlier in the week, the Englishmen on Saturday again let many scoring chances go unaccepted.

Mr. Freak, who, with Lord Wodehouse, went out with the team as a substitute, was called upon for Saturday's match in place of Captain Edwards. Captain Edwards—a superb hitter, tremendously strong in riding off, alert to take advantage of any opening when at his best—clearly failed to reach his top form on Tuesday, and that he should have been superseded by Mr. Freak was not remarkable. It can hardly be said that England's prospects suffered in any sense by the change—in fact, as far as one can gather we put up a distinctly better game in the second match than in the first. It must have been an immensely interesting struggle and the excitement could never have flagged, seeing that the result remained in doubt until the very last moment.

At several periods the state of the score fostered England's hopes of success, and although the final score left the honours of the day with the Americans, the measure of their triumph was represented by a quarter of a point.

THE PENALTIES.

The methods by which points are deducted for all infringements peculiar to the American game is all very confusing to followers of polo on this side of the Atlantic. The number of penalties in the two games played at Meadowbrook last week strike one as being remarkable. In the keenest games, more particularly at polo, it is often impossible to avoid penalties but here, instead of pegging back a side as is done in America, a free hit at the goal is given against the offending team.

It is interesting to note that in Saturday's game each side actually scored five times, and had the match been played in England it would consequently have resulted in a draw. One does not want to cast round for any excuse for our defeat, but a note may nevertheless be made of the fact that during the contest Mr. Freak was hit by an opponent's mallet, and though, happily, no serious injury resulted and he was able to play right through, it is quite evident from the reports to hand that his polo suffered in excellence as a result.

'BEST GAME IN THE WORLD.'

The following interesting comments were made by the players after the match:—

Mr. Harry Payne Whitney (America's captain): "The Britishers played a great game. I have never seen four finer players."

Mr. Larry Waterbury: "They are the squarest players in the world."

Captain Lockett: "There are no excuses. We played our best polo. Every credit must be given to the winners. The game was grand."

Captain Ritson (England's captain): "It was the best game in the world, and the best side won."

Mr. Freake: "I am sorry we lost on a foul."

Mr. Foxhall Keene also expressed this opinion: "A magnificent match in every way. It was anybody's game all the time. Mr. Freake seemed to play the whole game of the English side."

RECENT FASHIONS.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

Notable costumes seen at Ascot.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Elphinstone College Gymkhana against the Bombay Gymkhana, on Saturday the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sharp:—

Professor Marrs (Capt); Messrs. H. F. Mulla, D. K. Kapadia, A. R. Driver, H. D. Gimi, R. T. Tata, N. B. Mehta, M. E. Metscher, T. A. Masani, D. D. Umrigar, Y. A. Madan.

Reserves: R. D. Master and Vijaykar.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Kent beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by an innings and 51 runs.

Sussex drew with Leicestershire at Brighton but gained first-innings victory.

THEFT IN A STEAMER.

Captain G. Ranchi of S. S. Sicilia, which is now lying in the Victoria Docks, has reported to the police the theft of seven notes of 50 francs each, 5 shillings and a gold watch and chain of the collective value of Rs. 513 from his cabin on Wednesday morning.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. 2ND DORSETSHIRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 10.

In this full day game, played to-day between the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment and Poona Gymkhana, the former put together 138 runs against which the Gymkhana was able to score only 134, the Dorsets thus winning by four runs. The scores were:—

2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

Colonel Rosher, c Greig, b Sarson	5
Captain Clemson, c Armytage, b Kerr.	31
Sergt. Cox, c Aitken, b Greig	21
Pte. Tagg, c Gordon, b Greig	2
Lce. Sergt. Gough, c Parks, b Kerr.	9
Mr. Stephenson, b Greig	8
Lce.-Corpl Dyson, c Merriman, b Greig	0
Col. Sergt. Williams, c Gould, b Kerr	0
Col. Sergt. Drew, b Kerr	7
Lce.-Cpl. Stone not out	24
Sergt. Danials, c Merriman, b Kerr.	8
Extras	23
Total	138

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig, b Cox	25
Mr. Gould, c Gough, b Cox	11
General Aitkin, c Drew, b Cox	4
Mr. Kerr, c Drew, b Rosher	29
Captain Sarson, c Drew, b Rosher	10
Mr. Gordon, c Drew, b Tagg	12
Mr. Paris, b Rosher	11
Captain Merriman run out	3
Mr. Fyffe, c Williams, b Tagg	8
Capt. Armytage, not out	4
Mr. Yalland, c Gough, b Cox	7
Extras	10
Total	134

BUDLIES.

The Vernacular has given us many words and phrases that have become embedded like flies in amber in the Anglo-Indian's Vocabulary. There they stick because they describe the thing they stand for far more accurately than any word of our own. Doubtless in far distant ages they will perplex some unfortunate philologist horribly. Anyone who has inhabited the gorgeous East can recall many such. For most of us a thing that touches excellence in its own particular sphere and that is built to last, whether it be a road constructed by the Corporation or a man's folly, can be adequately described by no other objective than *pukka*. Even the touring American whirled from the other side of the globe and dumped on our hospitable shores in fifties and hundreds during the cold weather by some tourist agency knows the inhabitants of this country as *Babus*. And in spite of their efforts he will continue to call them *Babus*, and not Srijuts when his tourist agency allows him to return to the States. He, in the case at any rate, is rapidly driving out "O.K." as a means of expressing satisfaction, and *bandobast* has a fulness of description and a wealth of meaning that can never be compassed by that cold and unimaginative word "arrangement."

Such a word is *budli*. We have nothing that can at all describe its meaning or convey the whole elaborate system that it conveys. "Substitute" is no real translation of it, for a substitute need not necessarily be a cousin or one's mother's aunt's son-in-law and whatever else a *budli* is he is always a relation of the departing officer. In fact, it is much more important that he should be a relation to him than a substitute for him. The *budli* is true, does the other man's work, but he generally does it extremely badly. At the present time of year the word is in the mouths of all men. Our servants are for the most part aliens. Whether they look after our horses or our motor cars, our clothes or our dinners, they are foreigners and not of this country. They come from Orissa or Bombay or far-off Goa or from the West and at this season, when the rain is falling in showers and the young rice is pushing its fresh green shoots up through the black mud of the paddy fields, their hearts turn to the native lands which their fathers and great grand-fathers have tilled from time immemorial. "Oh to be in Cuttack or Goa or Saran or Azimgarh or some such spot now that the monsoon has broken, for the mangoes are ripe, and the rice must be planted, and our neighbours are without doubt busily engaged in removing our landmarks!" That is the song they all sing. And so the cook comes and tells the Memsahib that he has just received two letters from his home informing him that his house is falling down and that he must return and repair it unless he would have his grand-mother and his wife and his maternal aunt and a whole tribe of children and dependents roofless and unsheltered from the rain. The Memsahib tells the Sahib and the Sahib says, "Drat the fellow," and ironically suggests to the cook that his house fell down last year. But the cook gets his leave. If he does not, he receives telegram after telegram which he has himself drafted in the privacy of his kitchen and which describe the dreadful plight of his houseless family in words that would move the most stone-hearted Sahib. So, after a struggle, he departs leaving a *budli* behind him.

THE SEQUEL.

After him comes the *mali* with a tale that his brothers are trying to oust him from the land that is his by right of inheritance and are preparing a *mokaddama*. In case you do not believe in the wicked brothers and the *mokaddama*, the *mali* entreats that the "protector of the poor" will write to the Judge or the Magistrate of some far-off district and make *tadbir* on his behalf; because unless some one makes *tadbir* for him, he has no chance of winning his case as his brothers have earned much money and can pay the Judge Sahib much more than he can. It is not the least use explaining to the *mali* that justice in this country is not bought and sold. He will not believe you, and if you refuse his leave on that ground he will retire to his godown with various pains not to be mentioned in polite society until he gets it. If you are fortunate, this may be the end of it, but more usually the other servants follow his lead. One has to nurse a sick uncle: another is going to be married: a third gives no reason whatever except that the water of this place does not suit him. But as many of them as can impose upon your good nature take themselves off leaving your house full of *budlies* who poison you and break your glass and fumble with your china and utterly destroy your temper and your digestion.

But it is not only in these humble spheres of life that the *budli* system prevails. When Jones goes off to shoot grouse in Scotland Smith steps proudly into Jones' shoes and inwardly believes that he fills them much better than Jones does. When Tomkins is exalted to be a Deputy Pro Something or other at Simla there is always some deserving fellow to occupy his office chair and wonder how on earth poor old Tomkins kept the show running at all. The land is full of *budlies*. You find them in every rank and condition of life. Wives who are compelled by the exigencies of the climate to spend a dripping month or two perched on the Himalayan heights must have some one to admire their newest hats and tightest costumes. Very often they have more than one. Husbands whose better-halves have flitted with the wild ducks have been known to seek distraction in feminine society. Even the gentleman who cuts our hair once a month has gone and left a deputy behind him. The land is full of *budlies* all doing the other fellow's work and drawing "two-thirds of the difference between their pay and that of the officiating appointment" as the inspired author of the Account Code puts it: We do not call them *budlies* unless they are people of no possible importance. We call them acting partners, or officiating Collectors, or *sub pro tem.* Postmaster. But the principle is the same, and whatever their place in the Warrant of Precedence they are in fact *budlies*. Even an acting Lieutenant-Governor is, I imagine, known in India as the *Budli Lat Sahib* in the Bazaar.—J. C. in the "Statesman."

FREAKISH MEMORY.

EMERSON AND LORD GRANVILLE.

In later life Emerson's memory played him some strange tricks. James Cabot, his biographer, says that he met him one day in the streets of Boston, apparently at a loss for something, and asked him where he was going. "To dine," said Emerson, "with an old and very dear friend. I know where she lives, but I hope she won't ask me her name." Then he went on to describe her as "the mother of the wife of the young man—the tall man—who speaks so well," and so on, until Cabot guessed to whom he was referring.

* * *

Emerson was often at a loss for the names of common objects. Once, when he wanted an umbrella, he said, "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away." This failing led to a pathetic scene at Longfellow's funeral. After gazing long at the face of his lifelong friend, as he lay in his coffin, Emerson said to a bystander, "That gentleman was a sweet, beautiful soul; but I have entirely forgotten his name."

* * *

A remarkably freakish memory was the late Lord Granville's. He remembered well "statements in debate, all that has passed in a recent conversation, and anecdotes," but forgot things that most of us would more easily recall. Among several instances recorded by him is this: "The late Duke of Hamilton once referred to the time when he and I used to take lessons in circus riding. I entirely denied the fact of my ever having taken such lessons; the altercation became warm, until upon his asking me whether I could contradict him that, owing to a particular configuration of my person, I could never clear the seventh horse, jumping from a springboard, I at once remembered that for a whole summer the duke and I had taken lessons from the famous clowns, the Auriols, in the great circus of the Champs Elysées."

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week ending 8th July 1913, the rainfall was heavy in parts of Kathiawar, good in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Konkan, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Kaira, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Palanpur and slight elsewhere. The rainfall was general and beneficial, but more rain is still needed in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Cutch, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Sowing is progressing generally. Transplantation continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan and Savantvadi. Germinated seedlings were in good condition except in parts of Kaira where they were damaged by caterpillars and in Cutch where they were suffering for want of sufficient rain. The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though still high, are falling. The quantities of food-grains purchaseable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Prseidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 35
Gujarat	16 to 34
Konkan	25 to 34
Deccan	19 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 43

Distress is decreasing in the Ahmednagar District. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Two cattle camps are still open, but are being rapidly vacated. Government grass is being freely purchased. Takavi is being extensively granted for purchase of bullocks. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 5th July were 15,081 in Ahmednagar and 206 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

For flogging his three-year-old son with a belt a Newcastle labourer was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The child was rescued in a semi-conscious condition.

[illegible]URT.

[illegible] SIDE.

[illegible]R FOOTPATH.

[illegible]TE SUED.

[illegible]stice and [illegible]man.)

[illegible]. Secretary [illegible]dia. against the [illegible]ni, District [illegible]smissed the [illegible]hat the plain- [illegible]tion against the [illegible]r India.

[illegible] were that the [illegible] case was the present [illegible]he occupancy right of [illegible]perties, which were [illegible]ght by Pestonji Barjorji [illegible]y from the Government. [illegible]n 1909 or 1910 the plaintiff [illegible] the Municipality of Surat to [illegible] him permission to put up a struc- [illegible]re over the footpath as had been [illegible]one by several persons who had [illegible]aken plots in the neighbourhood. [illegible]he managing committee declined to [illegible]ve the permission. An appeal was [illegible]ade to the Municipality of Surat and [illegible] was rejected on the ground that the [illegible]overnment had not given any right [illegible] build over the said plot. The [illegible]laintiff then approched the Collector [illegible]f Surat to intervene. The Collector replied by his letter dated 31st August, 1910, that he saw no reason to interiere with the decision arrived at by the Municipality. The plaintiff then served notice to the defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council, intimating to bring the present suit for declaration and damages. On 26th December, 1910, the plaintiff was informed by the Collector that the leases granted by the Government did not give any right to build over the footpath. Hence the plaintiff brought the suit for a declaration that he had a right to build over the footpath.

The Secretary of State for India in Council filed a written statement to the effect that the plaintiff had no cause of action as no legal right of his had been infringed by the Collector's order complained in para 2 of the plaint. There was no cause of action against the Secretary of State for India in Council inasmuch as the order complained of was a lawful one passed in exercise of statutory powers conferred on the Collector by section 174 of the District Municipal Act. It was further pleaded that the Secretary of State for India in Council was not liable for the acts of the Collector done under the powers vested in him by the District Municipal Act. Nor, it was contended, was the Collector the agent of Government within the meaning of the District Municipal Act. The liability if any rested with the Muncipality whose ownership was proposed to be interfered with by the permission asked for, and not with the defendant. The Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to hear and decide that suit which was against the orders of properly constituted officers acting under special statutory powers and not subject to the control of that Court. The District Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that the facts clearly showed that the plaintiff had no cause of action against the Secretary of State as the Secretary of State had nothing to do with the action of the Municipality notwithstanding the fact that the plots were taken on lease from Government. If the plaintiff had at all any cause of action it was against the Municipality of Surat. The Municipality was not a party to those proceedings.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of pleaders dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared on behalf of the appellant. Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Emperor v. Baslingya.

Before their lordship came up for disposal the reference made by Mr. F. D. Allison, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum in the case of Emperor v. Baslingya Chaubasapa as he could not accept the unanimous verdict of the jury and was clearly of opinion that the reference was necessary for the ends of justice.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference, and Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.

The accused Baslingya was charged with the murder of one Bhima on 17th February and one Ramappa was charged with abetting the offence. Baslingya was said to have stabbed the deceased several times while the latter was struggling on the ground with Ramappa who aided Baslingya by holding the deceased down. Baslingya denied all knowledge of the offence. Ramappa admitted that he was struggling with the deceased and that Balingya came up and stabbed him, but said that he was not in a position to know what was happening, and gave no intentional aid to Baslingya.

Though the Sessions Judge put to the jury that the number and savage nature of the stabs were sufficient to indicate Baslingya had the intention or knowledge necessary to constitute murder, the jury returned a unanimous verdict that Baslingya was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Additional Sessions Judge, in the course of his reference, said that in his opinion Baslingya came out on hearing Rama's cries and took advantage of his enemy's defenceless position to make a savage and bloodthirsty attack on him. He saw nothing in the circumstances attending the crime to indicate that Baslingya should escape the sentence of death, which, he considered, was the proper sentence in the case.

After hearing both sides, their Lordships passing the sentence, said the punishment for the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was that of transportation for life. Even if the accused be convicted of the offence of murder the circumstances of the case were such as to entitle the accused to a lesser form of sentence for the offence of murder which sentence was also permissible for the offence of which the jury convicted the prisoner. Under these circumstances their Lordships accepted the verdict of the jury, convicted the accused of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

MR. SOUNDY'S CONVICTION.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

Emperor v. Frank Soundy.

An application for the revision of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 10 imposed on Mr. Frank Soundy by a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Girgaum, was presented yesterday morning to their Lordships.

Sergeant Beldon of the Bombay City Police, charged Mr. Soundy, under section 127 of the City of Bombay Police Act, with keeping open a place of public amusement on Saturday the 10th May, 1913, at the Framji Cowasji Hall without obtaining a license from the police.

Mr. Frank Soundy in his defence, said that he was not guilty as he was acting only as an agent of Mr. Webb.

Mr. Webb supported Mr. Soundy's contention and said that he was responsible for the opening of the concert. They had engaged the hall and passed receipts on his behalf.

The Honorary Magistrates, however, found Mr. Frank Soundy guilty and fined him Rs. 10.

Mr. P. Godinho, on behalf of Mr. Soundy, stated that there was no evidence whatever that the petitioner had opened the place of amusement. The order was illegal and manifestly wrong on the face of the admissions made by Mr. Webb.

Their Lordships issued a notice to the Honorary Magistrates, to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Indian Specie Bank, Ld. v. Haji J. M. Haji Mahomed and 21 ors.

This suit is filed by the Indian Specie Bank to recover the sum of Rs. 20,030 with interest from the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 9th defendants for monies lent, or, on failure of the 8th defendant or the defendants 10—21 to pay the said sum, to have the properties equitably mortgaged as security sold and the proceeds applied towards payment of the plaintiffs' claim. The plaintiffs on the 22nd July 1908 advanced Rs. 50,000 to the first defendant, Haji Jan Mahomed, and D. B. Lam and Co. on their joint and several promissory notes payable on demand with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. As security for the said sum, the first defendant on 8th April 1909 handed over to the plaintiffs 14 hundies amounting in all to Rs. 50,000 and drawn or endorsed by the first defendant's firm, and also gave an equitable sub-mortgage of certain properties at Poona belonging to one Haji Adam Sumar. This property had been equitably mortgaged by deposit of title-deeds to the first defendant by the 7th defendant the said Haji Adam Sumar or his firm to secure a sum of Rs. 35,000 due by the latter to the former. The said title-deeds were in the possession of Messrs. Payne and Co. (as attorneys for the first defendant), and were sent to the plaintiffs by them. Out of the 14 hundies given as security, hundies for Rs. 30,000 were paid, whilst six hundies for Rs. 20,000 drawn by the ninth defendant firm in favour of the first defendant's firm and endorsed over by the first defendant's firm to the plaintiffs have not been paid. The third defendant, Phirozshaw Lam became an insolvent in June 1909. The defendants 10—21 are the heirs of Haji Adam Sumar.

PLEA OF NO CONSIDERATION.

The 3rd and 4th defendants (Messrs. D. B. Lam and Co.) say that the promissory note was signed by their late firm as surety for the first defendant as the plaintiffs well knew, and that no consideration passed at the time. The plaintiffs had called upon the first defendant only to repay the amount, and, on his inability to do so, they made a new agreement with the first defendant for the security of the amount without the knowledge of defendants 3 and 4. They, therefore, submit that they are discharged from their liability on the said promissory note. Further, they say that the hundies for Rs. 50,000 were accepted by the plaintiffs in full satisfaction of their claim on the said promissory note, and defendants 3 and 4 were never called upon to sign the said hundies.

The 8th defendant firm (Haji Adam and Sons) says that the Bombay High Court has no jurisdiction, as the members of their firm are permanent residents of Poona and no part of the cause of action, so far as they are concerned, has arisen in Bombay. The firm used to purchase cloth from the 1st defendant's firm and in February 1909 proposed to make large purchases from the latter on credit. This was agreed to on condition that the 8th defendant mortgaged their Poona property as security for the price of the goods. They accordingly handed over the title-deeds to the 1st defendant's agent, one Jackeria Haji Usman, at Poona; but at the time of doing so it was not understood nor intended that they were creating any equitable mortgage by deposit of title-deeds. Nor can such equitable mortgage be created at Poona. No fresh purchases were made thereafter, as the first defendant became an insolvent on 30th April 1909. The mortgage was not made to secure any such debt of Rs. 35,000, as alleged by the plaintiffs, nor have they taken any assignment from the first defendant. By way of counter-claim, the 8th defendant asks for the return of the title-deeds.

"HUNDIES WIRE FORGERIES."

The 9th defendant, Abdool Sacoor Esmail (a former partner of the firm of Essac Esmail and Co.) says that in May 1909 he became insolvent and his firm was dissolved. The said hundies for Rs. 20,000 had been drawn in blank and handed to the first defendant for his accommodation by one Joosub Moosa, the then moonim of the firm of Essak Esmail and Co., without any authority from and in fraud of the partners of the said firm and in collusion with the first defendant by whom the hundies were subsequently filled in. The said hundies are, therefore, forgeries and he (the 9th defendant) is not liable on them. On coming to know of the fraud he, on 3rd May 1909, informed the Bank of it and disallowed all liability. He further submits that the plaintiffs should first recover the sum by the sale of the properties mortgaged and that in no event would his firm be liable for anything beyond the balance remaining unpaid after recourse to the sale-proceeds of the said properties.

Defendants 11—21 (except 14 and 18) have filed a joint written statement and contend that the Bombay High Court has no jurisdiction over them. These defendants are also heirs of Haji Adam Sumar and so interested in the said property. They say that no equitable charge could be or had been created on the said property in favour of the plaintiffs, as the 8th defendant's firm had no right or authority to create any such charge.

Further, these defendants were not parties to any such charge as alleged and their rights and interests in the said property must, therefore, remain unaffected. They accordingly counterclaim that their right to the said property may be declared and the title-deeds handed over to them.

Mr. Moos and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai for defendants 8 and 18.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. B. J. Wadia for defendants 11 to 13, 15 to 17 and 19 to 21.

Mr. B. J. Wadia (alone) for defendants 3, 4, 5 and 6.

This suit was postponed on the last occasion for settlement, but there was a hitch and the Official Assignee refused to come to a settlement. Mr. Setalwad said that the difficulty was created by the ninth defendant who did not appear and would not consent to the terms. At a later stage, this defendant did appear in person and informed the Court that he had filed his written statement, but was told by the Court that, as he was an insolvent, he could not make a defence.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

Mr. Moos argued that no writing was necessary in the case of the assignment of an equitable sub-mortgage. Such a sub-mortgage could be created simply by deposit of title-deeds (section 59, Transfer of Property Act). The English law was the same. (Halsbury, vol. 21, p. 180). In this case, the Bank stepped into the shoes of the first defendant Jan Mahomed to the extent of the debt due by the eighth defendant to the first defendant. This did not come within the definition of "actionable claim" in section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, and "mortgage" there included "equitable" mortgage. The equitable mortgage was made in Bombay, because the title-deeds were delivered in Bombay.

Macleod, J.: The property being in Poona, outside Bombay, how can you create an equitable mortgage of that property in Bombay?

Mr. Moos replied that section 59 of the T. of P. Act did not say the property should be situate within the Presidency Towns.

Issues were then raised. Mr. B. J. Wadia for defendants 4 and 5 said that the Lams did not want to take up any contentious attitude. They put in their written statement, because they were sureties. Their liability under the contract was discharged and they were not parties to the hundies.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The first issue being whether this Court had jurisdiction in this suit, Mr. Moos said his case was that the Bank understood from the first defendant that the title-deeds were validly mortgaged to them, and that the Bank had no knowledge of the title-deeds having been delivered in Poona. The first defendant and the eighth defendant's partner went to Messrs. Payne and Co. and gave instructions to prepare a legal mortgage to secure a pre-existing debt and to retain the title-deeds already in their possession. This created an equitable mortgage. The moment the title-deeds were deposited with the solicitors to secure a pre-existing debt and to prepare a mortgage, there was created an equitable mortgage. See Fisher on mortgages p. 19, citing *Edge v. Worthington* and *Keys v. Williams*. In such a case, as soon as the title-deeds were deposited, it must be presumed that the parties intended to create an immediate security. It would be otherwise, if, instead of a pre-existing debt, future advances were to be secured. Further, a re-deposit of the title-deeds was not necessary in order to create an equitable mortgage. See *James v. Rice*. The Indian cases were to the same effect. See *Dayal Jairam v. Jivrai Ruttonsey* (1 Bom. 237) and *Jetha Bhima v. Haji Abdul S. Wahed* (10 Bom. 634). See also Gour on the Transfer of Property, vol. II, p. 717, as to how equitable submortgages were created, and Seton on Decrees, p. 1985, as to the form of decree in such a case. Under the Transfer of Property Act, an assignment was not necessary. By the mere deposit of title-deeds by way of submortgage, all the rights of the original equitable mortgagee were vested in the equitable sub-mortgagee. No doubt the assignment of an ordinary debt must be in writing. It was otherwise in the case of a mortgage debt. (See Halsbury, vol. 21, p. 71).

Mr. F. E. Dinshah of Messrs. Payne and Co. and Mr. Jamshed P. Dastur of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer were then examined by Mr. Moos. The next witness was Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, but his evidence was not finished when the Court rose.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

STEPMOTHER'S MAINTENANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Surajvahoo *vs.* Nagindas Ranchhoddas.

This was a motion before His Lordship asking him to order the Receiver to take possession of the title-deeds of the defendant's property.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff in support of notice of motion of 1st July, 1913.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared to show caused against the notice of motion on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Setalwad submitted that the plaintiff was the stepmother of the defendant. The defendant had a large fortune left by his father the whole of which he had run through. In this matter within a short time there was a consent decree passed by Mr. Justice Davar, last year and under the terms of that consent decree, the defendant was bound to give to the plaintiff his stepmother, Rs. 200 p. m. for maintenance. Under one of the terms of that consent decree he applied to His Lordship. The defendant had sold his right, title and interest in the property and transferred his equity of redemption. They were not bound to go to the purchaser and get maintenance from him. Soon after the consent decree was passed the defendant forgot to send a cheque to the plaintiff. Afterwards they sent a cheque but the plaintiff was doubtful of its validity. Lastly the defendant sent Rs. 1,000 only to the plaintiff being payment of arrears of maintenance for four months. The defendant had to pay Rs. 200 p. m. to the plaintiff. The purchase of the property was after the charge created by the consent decree. That it would be a charge was expressly mentioned in the consent decree. The decree creating the charge was registered and was notice to the world. Under the terms of that consent decree, if there was a default or if the maintenance was not regularly given or there was an apprehension that it would not be so given in future, the plaintiff had liberty to apply to the court and ask the court to order the Receiver to take possession of the title deeds of the property, or to sell a part of the property in order to meet the plaintiff's charge.

Mr. Davar submitted that the property was worth Rs. 70,000. The purchaser had taken that subject to the plaintiff's charge. His client's interest was there as far as the lady's maintenance was to be given. The idea of asking the Receiver to take hold of the title-deeds of the defendant's property was with a view to harass him.

Per Curiam:—There is a default in the payment of maintenance.

Mr. Davar submitted that upto four months there had been no default. She ought to wait till there was further default. As long as his client kept paying the lady could not ask him to give up his property to the Receiver.

The consent decree gave him liberty to substitute any security he liked. She got a Rs. 200 charge on that property. Right throughout the decree there was a scheme that he was entitled to substitute any security as long as he kept her charge over the property. The property was there the charge was there. He had sold only the equity of redemption.

His Lordship in the course of his judgement said that the provision in the consent decree was clear. Subsequently the defendant had committed default. The plaintiff was entitled to come to him to ask for the terms of the consent decree being carried out. The defendant was a man involved in difficulties. No purchaser could have purchased without notice of this charge. Under the circumstances it seemed to him that the plaintiff was entitled to have the plaintiff's maintenance secured by allowing the Receiver to take possession of the title deeds. Notice to be absolute with costs. Costs if not recovered to come out of sale-proceeds. Sale not to be advertised for a month and if in the meantime the defendant deposited authorised security sufficient to secure Rs. 200. p. m. he would consider the application of the defendant.

Plaintiff's solicitors: Messrs Malvi. Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Defendant's solicitors: Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Jashraj Foaji *vs.* Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman and others.

The hearing of this suit was continued yesterday. Dorabji Edulji Antia was the next witness called on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said that he was a *mobed*, a furniture seller and a milk-seller. He knew the 1st defendant. He had filed a suit against him in the High Court, for two promissory notes. Nobody had appeared on behalf of the defendant. He had served a summons personally on Abdul Rehman at his shop on Bellasis Road. When he first went to serve the summons, he was met by Suleman Abdul Wahed and he abused him and told him that the boy was not there. The same day in the evening he served him with a summons while he (Abdul Rehman) was in the shop.

In his cross-examination the witness stated that he saw Mr. Suleman only once, when he went to serve a summons on his boy. When he went to the shop, all were sitting. In his suit he had made an affidavit about his serving the summons. He was quite sure that he had served a summons on the boy at his shop. His residence and the shop are quite close to each other, but they are separate. He made a profit from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, per year, in his business of milk and furniture. He had six buffaloes. He did not pay any income-tax. As a mobed he earned Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem. He had a family and had expenses which absorbed Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Sometimes he earned more, sometimes he earned less. He borrowed money to lend it to Abdul Rehman. He borrowed it from Ahmed Shahbudin Aga. Ardeshir Naoroji Davar introduced him first to Abdul Rehman. He lent Rs. 2,000 to Abdul Rehman.

In his re-examination he said that he would still lend money to gentlemen of the type of Abdul Rehman. Why should he not?

To His Lordship he stated that he never went to the race-course. He was not in Court when Sorabji Dadyseth and Parekh applied to His Lordship for insolvency. He knew that Ludha Ebrahim's firm was a big one. When the boy came to borrow money from him his (boy's) age was about 22 years. Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed was again called to give evidence regarding the statement of the Poona properties. He stated that the statement was correct. 21,454 square yards of the Arthur Road property was held by eighteen permanent tenants. The property was bought subject to their lien. He (witness) had to pay the farzandar Rs. 5,000 and odd. The tenants paid him (witness) as ground rent Rs. 4,000 and odd.

Plaintiff's solicitors: Messrs. Pherozshe the statement was prepared by his clerk and manager. There were four or five agreements with the new tenants during his time. There was some sort of agreement about the salt-pan business; but it was with Abdul Gaffur and he was dead and gone. He had been doing this salt-pan business since twenty years.

The case was not finished when the court rose for the day.

Plaintiffs solicitors: Messrs. Pherozsha, Unwalla and Papa.

Defendants' solicitors: Messrs. Payne and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, 11TH JULY, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal

Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Maneklal & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Sham & H.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmul Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-2-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and E. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O.S. 912-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

989-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha and Co. For further hearing Payne & Co.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

123-12—Captain & V. Dalsukhram Gulabchand v. Abdur Sakur Ismail & ors. Dastur & Co.

501-12—Captain & V. Ismail Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Abdoor Sakur Ismail & ors. Dastur & Co.

1061-12—Ty. D. & Co. Balchrishna Purshotam Mantri & anr. v. Shantaram Balkrishna Rawoot & ors. Little & Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

676-12—Sabnis & G. (for pauper) Aisha bai widow & ors. v. Messrs. Mulji & Khambatta a firm & ors. Mulji Kh. & Th. Chitnis M. & K. Patell & Ez. Mulla & M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1353-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Bai Mandagavri widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Thoria Topan & anr. Captain & V. Manecklal & S. Part Heard. 12-4-13.

S.C. 1305-12—Captain & V. Mahomed Hoosein Thoria Topan v. Bai Mandagavri widow Mulji Kh. & Th.

For Further Direction and Costs on Comrs. Report.

290-12—Payne & Co. Chhagmal Rakhabji & anr. v. Depchand Vetlaji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

3-12—Patell & Ez. Adamji Noorbhai & ors. v. Allibhai Tajbhai & anr. Payne & Co. Judah & S.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

176-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

493-05—Ragh N. & Co. Sulleman Abdulla & ors. v. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai & ors. In Person.

Long Causes.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate wandas v. Goolam Hoosein Keekabhoy In person B. M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

355-12—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazie Shroff D. & D.

-13—Mulji Kh. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Lapare Captain & V.

1190-12—Hirala R. & Co. Hari Bhan Tupne Motibhai v. Dhanjishaw Darukhanawally Pest P. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Beck M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & Mulla Pohoomal Bros. a firm v. Papathal Narandas Jarnwalla Jam R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & Mulla Pohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kohandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jam R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachondin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begam widow & ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Sahib Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & Mulla Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Sham M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & Mulla Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat Sham M. and H.

42-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Harnandrao Tulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhaffoo Ram Sons a firm Payne & Co.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

92-13—Jehangir & S. Stanislaus Hewett v. Charles Stone Hewett Jehangir & S.

For Hearing and Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

1072-10—Payne & Co. Gangabai widow v. Vathabhdas Lakidas Ramji Edg. G. W. & Co.

1111-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D. For Postponement.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. v. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Mancklal and T.

1255-12—Maneklal and T. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.

125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.

160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabiabai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

968-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Ganaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji. Ard. H. D. & Co.

273-13—Shamrao M. & H. Rustomji Khursedji v. Korimbai widow & ors. Surajmal & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & others, vs. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors. Jeh. G. & B. Sham M. & H. Patell & Ez.

450-13—Khand L & M Bai Hirabai & anothers vs. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & others. Mulla & Mulla.

292-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai vs. Haji Tai Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COUR...

NOVEL METHOD OF REVENGE.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Govind Bhau, a Hindu, aged 35, with kidnapping a three year old child named Dwarkabai from the lawful guardianship of her mother.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and the complainant Madhu Rama, who was his maternal uncle, were both employed at one and the same place in Bombay. The accused gave his earnings to the complainant to be kept for him. He subsequently resolved to marry and asked the complainant to return him his money for expenses of the marriage ceremony. The complainant tried to dissuade him from marrying and asked him to defer the execution of his resolve to some future time. The complainant also refused to return him his money. This incensed the accused, who left Bombay for Limpasada in the Satara District, where the complainant's wife Haranbai lived with her daughter. One day while Haranbai had gone to work in the forest, the accused kidnapped the young girl, brought her to Bombay and put up with a relation of his named Krishna, in a chawl situated in the Bhungi Lane near Sandhurst Road. To spite the complainant, he made preparations to marry the latter's young daughter, whom he had, as stated above, kidnapped from Limpasada, brought ornaments, clothes and other things, worth about Rs. 100 for the girl and called a band to his place. He also got a man named Digambar Dinker to pose as a Brahmin and perform the marriage rites, in return for which the latter was promised Rs. 6-4. The accused had his and the girl's body anointed as usual with turmeric powder and other things. The marriage ceremony was going on, when the complainant came to know of it. He ran to Sub-Inspector Chimanlal for assistance. Mr. Chimanlal repaired to the place and arrested the accused. The accused had not obtained the consent of the girl's parents to the marriage. Digambar whose services were requisitioned by the accused did not know how to perform marriage rites, and therefore no ceremony could be said to have actually taken place. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION BY A CHANDLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Captain H. E. Kass, master of the S. S. Nawab, appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Bawadin Mohmed, a ship contractor, who charged him with having attempted to extort Rs. 100 from him and with criminal misappropriation of bills amounting to Rs. 1,324.

The complainant alleged that he got his bills verified by the Chief Officer and presented them to the Captain, with the usual request that the bills be forwarded to theowner of the ship for payment. The Captain withheld the bills and demanded Rs. 100 from the complainant, without which he would not forward the bills.

Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the complainant; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

The defence was that there was no criminal misappropriation or extortion. The respondent had not asked for the money, but even if he had, there was no compulsion and therefore no extortion.

His Worship discharged the notice.

The complainant also charged Mr. Kass with insult and criminal intimidation. The complainant alleged that while he went to the office of the owner of the ship to serve a summons on a witness, the accused called him names and threatened him.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A PATHAN MONEY-LENDER SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Inspector Barnes charged Madhukhan Mirza a Pathan money-lender with extorting Rs. 12 from one Gungaram Anaji. Mr. Vesawala, pleader, defended the accused.

It appears that the complainant some time back had borrowed Rs. 6 from the accused which amount he failed to pay when due. Yesterday, it was alleged, the complainant received his wages and was driving through Abdul Rehman Street when he was recognised by the accused. The latter jumped into the gharry and demanded payment in a very threatening manner. The complainant offered him a rupee as part payment and implored for time to pay the full amount, when the accused assaulted him and snatching Rs. 12 from his hands ran off. The evidence was strong against the accused and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with one day's simple imprisonment or one month's rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

In sentencing the accused His Worship remarked that unlike Marwaries, all Pathan money-lenders are in the habit of extorting payment from their creditors by brutal force and not by legal proceedings and hence he wished to make an example of this case.

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We desire to call very special attention to our celebrated Cashmere Half Hose Extra Spliced Heels and Toes. The demand for these being very great, we are enabled to offer exceptional value. Coming to us direct from the looms, there is no middleman's profit. They are most comfortable footwear, made from the finest Australian Yarns, and being hand-seamed, are entirely free from those irritating little lumps generally found in the seams of Half Hose.

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DIXON.—On the 9th July, the wife of Fred Dixon, Hindoostan Spg. and W. Co., Bombay, of a son.

BURD.—June 26th, at Thawlands, Glasgow, Scotland, the wife of P. Burd, Teliapara T. E., of a son.

WATERLOW.—June 27th, at Ramporе-Hat, the wife of W. T. Waterlow, Loco. Dept., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—WHEELER.—On the 4th July, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, Edward Clare Walker, Royal Engineers, to Winifred Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. T. Wheeler, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

STROUD—SWINNERTON.—June 26th, at Christ Church, Khagole, by the Rev. O. Birch, Albert Edward Stroud, to Edith Julia, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swinnerton.

DEATHS.

CASSIDY—June 28th, at Madras, Agnes Henrietta, eldest daughter of M. J. McPherson, and widow of the late Clarence Cassidy, of the General Post Office aged 37 years.

LAURIE—On the 13th June, at Haslar, Gosport, England, Augustus John Laurie, Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, second son of the late A. Laurie and Mrs. C. E. Laurie, Allahabad, aged 41.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Bom. Gym. v. Y. M. C. A. Cooperage, 5-45.

Friday, July 11.

Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam Farewell to H. E. Jafar Bey, Muzaffarabad Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Polynesien will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

Saturday, July 12.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Medows Street, 3.

Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourence Marques and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Katanga via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Monday, July 14.

Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise: Meeting and entertainment, Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar, 5-30.

Bombay European Relief Association, Special General Meeting, Bastion Road, 6-15.

Bombay Scottish Education Society, Annual General Meeting, St. Andrew's Church Vestry, 6-30.

Wednesday, July 16.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs or "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 11, 1913.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINES.

India owes much to Lord Ampthill, but it cannot be said that he has added anything to its debt of gratitude by the exaggerated encomium which he passed upon Lord Sydenham's governorship of Bombay at the dinner of welcome given to the latter by the Northbrook Society on Wednesday. The myth as to the supposed brilliant success of Lord Sydenham's administration seems to have gone to England to stay, and it threatens to become a tradition. There it might be allowed to stay, were it not that Lord Sydenham is taking every opportunity of preaching at Home the dangerous doctrines which he succeeded partially in concealing when he was in India; though people of discrimination were able to recognise that these doctrines, the expression of which is now causing astonishment to some, were the guiding factors of his government of this Presidency during the past few years. The present danger is that, when people hear such indiscriminate praise lavished upon a retired pro-consul, they are naturally apt to assume in him the possession of unadulterated wisdom, and the advice which he offers as to the future government of the country is, consequently, received with undeserved respect and accorded a value which it does not possess. It can hardly be believed that Lord Ampthill when he uses such a tremendous phrase as to describe Lord Sydenham's administration as one of "almost unexampled achievement" really knows what he is talking about, and it is more charitable to suppose that his opinion has been formed on the single-minded eulogies which have been distributed to the London Press. Whatever view one may take of Lord Sydenham's achievements, such as they were, we do not think that there is anyone among his admirers in this Presidency who would go so far as to subscribe to the exaggerated description bestowed upon them by Lord Ampthill.

Lord Sydenham, in his speech on Wednesday night, went even further than he has done since his arrival in England in his revelation of the reactionary views he holds in regard to the political progress of this country. He speaks of "a section, not large, but influential and permanently hostile to the Indian Government." What particular section of the community this may be is best known to Lord Sydenham himself. The only section to whom his description of "permanently hostile" can be said properly to apply is notoriously insignificant, and such influence as it may have once possessed, or threatened to possess, has long ago been smashed, its policy utterly discredited, and its forces demoralised by the larger and sober elements, whom Lord Sydenham regards with contempt, assisted by the inauguration of a new policy and attitude on the part of Government directly opposite to that which Lord Sydenham is at present so busily advocating. Such a policy in regard to the Government of India as the ex-Governor of Bombay would press upon the people of England would put back the clock, to use his own phrase, and quickly reproduce all those undesirable elements which threatened a few years ago to bring perpetual embarrassment to the Government and misery to the land. "We look to the vast loyal majority" says Lord Sydenham, "to help us find antidotes for this poison, craving the co-operation of those to whom we have brought the light of Western learning." What are the antidotes which Lord Sydenham proposes and what is the co-operation for which he asks? The one is "a strong and steadfast government,"—a phrase the meaning of which coming from Lord Sydenham's mouth can well be realised,—and the other is the abandonment of what he calls "useless and dangerous political agitation." There is no useless and dangerous political agitation in this country at the present moment that counts for anything, and, if Lord Sydenham's words mean anything at all, they mean that the educated community is to eschew politics of any kind, as he has so often urged it to do, and to devote itself solely to questions of social reform and sanitation, etc. This is the old, old story: leave politics to the bureaucracy; don't interfere with the beneficent intentioned measures and administration of people who know better than you do yourselves what is good for you.

It is Lord Sydenham's misfortune that he is unable to see that the day for this paternal attitude has long since gone by, that he is merely beating the air and that with him, it is not a question of setting back the clock, but that the clock of his mind and those who think with him stopped long ago. To carry out his policy in effect would mean the abandonment of every measure of political reform which has happily distinguished British policy in India during the last few years. It means that we may as well abolish Legislative Councils and Indian members of the Executive Councils, extinguish all the political organizations which act as a healthy outlet for the grievances of the people, and provide a useful guide to the Government, in order that a bureaucratic administration may pursue its way unmolested, while those whose government it administers run to and fro like good little boys with dustpan and broom. Fortunately there is no possibility that the ideas of a Sydenham are ever likely now to be put into practice, but none the less the doctrines which he preaches, and the circumstances under which he preaches them, unfortunately play some part in embarrassing the work of those who are honestly striving to extend and broaden liberal institutions in order that the people of this country may be allowed the opportunities for that healthy political growth in which their salvation, and the justification of British rule, lie.

AGRICULTURE IN BARODA.

The Agricultural Department is one of the most useful institutions under the beneficent rule of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Under Mr. M. A Sitole, as appears from its latest Annual Report (1911-1912) the Department succeeded in distributing improved implements of husbandry gratis, as well as inducing some cultivators to purchase them. It conducted partially successful operations against famine, took precautions against its recurrence, made arrangements to procure and distribute seeds of Lucerne grass, conducted some successful boring operations, took active measures for the preservation of cattle, superintended the organization of the Baroda and other Model Farms, took steps to promote a knowledge of entomology among cultivators, conducted veterinary dispensaries, and lastly—perhaps most important of all—adopted measures for the advance of sericulture. All this is submitted in detail with the inevitable tabular statements, appendices and abundance of figures in 41 folio pages, by the Director of Agriculture to the Amatya, who appends his Review of the Report—characterising it as "lengthy", and expressing the hope that "the Director will cut short the next year's report to a very moderate size." The Department is open to correspondence and received in the year under report four hundred enquiries on diverse agricultural matters which were all attended to. A leaflet on Lucerne grass attracted much attention and was reproduced in several vernacular papers. Rabaris, or hereditary cattle-breeders, of the State had to take their cattle from parts denuded of vegetation to fresh pastures, and both the animals and their keepers came to grief in several places, the owners selling their cows for a song to butchers disguised as Hindus. Police gates therefore had to be fixed at places and the sale and export of cows strictly prohibited, "which arrangement," we are reassured, "set then all the things right." More serious attention, on the part of those interested in agriculture is likely to centre in experiments on tobacco and cotton, and again, in the circumstance that, through the exertions of the Department, 1,092 cultivators did the work of fighting their insect foes themselves. The fact is recorded, but the reason is not given, that the Gujarati rendering of Mr. Lefroy's "Indian Insect Pests" had to be abandoned when three-fourths of it was ready. The demand for eri-eggs reared by the Department was confined to few beyond the Salvation Army (Moradabad), the Gondal State and the Dharwar Farm. The only purchasers on a larger scale from Bombay were the Chhoi Silk Mills Co.

THE BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Of the many means that are from time to time devised to act as a prophylactic against the natural and recurrent malady of famine, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar may be said to have hit upon perhaps the most efficacious that prescient generosity can suggest. According to the last Administration Report the ruler of this Native State has signalised the birth of an heir-apparent by the establishment of a permanent Famine Reserve Fund of twenty lakhs of rupees. It is essentially a cultivators' fund and is to be utilized entirely for the benefit of the agriculturists of the State. It will yield an annual income of Rs. 80,000, a fourth of which is to be expended every year on the sinking of new wells and the deepening and repairing of old ones—expenditure in which the cultivator is not to participate. The balance of Rs. 60,000, added to from year to year, will represent the provision made against the occurrence of a famine. In ten years the accumulation will amount to six lakhs "which is to be utilized in making free grants of money to the cultivators," in proportion to the amount of assessment due to the Durbar. To count upon one bad year in every ten strikes a sane mean between excessive official agricultural optimism and that pessimism which is rooted in popular beliefs. So far for the human subjects of the State. "Profiting by the severe experience of this famine" the State have decided to store grass for cattle year by year in the different mahals of the protectorate by setting apart a number of grass lands for the purpose. In the year under report seventy-five lakhs of pounds of grass was anticipated to have been accordingly preserved. A comprehensive and complete programme of relief measures was fortunately not necessary, though the scheme included diverse items in connection with railways, public works and village works. When the first test works were opened at Ramdhari it was soon discovered that the State authorities had underestimated the enduring capabilities of the ryots; "the staying power of the people to tide over the difficulties was far in excess of what was expected." This was due first to the general betterment of the labouring community, as compared with previous lean years, and secondly to the foresight of the agricultural classes taught by previous privations.

In contrast with the story of the combat with a lean year is the detailed description of the festivities relating to the birthday celebrations of the King-Emperor, and the gorgeous ceremonial of the marriage of the accomplished Princess Manharkuvarba, the only daughter of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar with the Prince of Panna. Waterworks have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,300,985. In regard to railway extension, credit for the Botad-Jasdan line is partly due and is publicly adknowledged to "the Durbar Saheb of Jasdan for the public spirit and friendly co-operation displayed by him in arriving at a mutually satisfactory arrangement, regarding the construction of this line." Touching the important projected Ranpur-Dhandhuka-Dholka Section, it is interesting to learn that "His Highness has offered to make sacrifices which will preserve to the B. B. and C. I. Railway the whole of the vested interest they claim." Those who hold that many more hundreds of miles of rail are one of the needs of India, and especially a province like Kadhiavad, which has to count upon frequent visitations of scarcity, will join in the confident hope "that the claim of the Bhavnagar State Railway will receive a just and equitable consideration and that a loyal and friendly Native State will be deemed worthy of at least the same treatment which would undoubtedly have been extended to a private capitalist company, had such a company happened to be the proprietor of the Bhavnagar State Railway." The whole report is a carefully and conscientiously compiled record of a State which pays an annual tribute of Rs. 128,060 to the British Government, twenty-two thousand odd rupees to the neighbouring dominion of the Nawab of Junabadh, and nearly four thousand to another adjoining state, Baroda. The Report appears over the signature of the acting Dewan Mr. Tribhuvandas K. Trivedi, who takes occasion to thank his colleagues, Mr. N. F. Murza and Mr. M. A. Tana who have rendered him invaluable help.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATORSHIP.

Though we expressly stated that we had no quarrel with the local government on their appointment of the new Oriental Translator to the post on any personal grounds, and that we only demurred to the class from which the officer was as a rule selected, we may again indicate that, confining themselves, as they have done, to the Judicial department, Government's present choice cannot on any grounds that we know of, be taken exception to. On the other hand we see nothing but a sane political judgment which confers the appointment by turns on the three principal communities of this Presidency. We are bound at the same time to reiterate our conviction that special political exigencies demand from the Secretariat a more intimate and varied knowledge of the vernaculars than can be reasonably expected from officers, however otherwise eminent, whose main function is the administration of law. That Government have had to call in the expert help of High Court translators, supports our contention that the Secretariat has not in the past been equipped with linguistic talents enabling it to be independent of extraneous guidance. So far as the new holder of the appointment is concerned we believe him to be notably equipped in regard to linguistic attainments.

DAY BY DAY.

Vicerégal Court News.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday night and His Excellency also held an informal investiture. Amongst those present were the Maharaja of Bikanir, Colonel Sir George Roos Keppel, the Nawabzada of Palanpur, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Arthur Reid, Mr. A. L. Saunders, Raja Jay Chand, Colonel Sir Henry and Lady McMahon Mr. T. Shibala, Lady Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Butter, Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Mr. F. W. Johnston, Lieutenant.-Colonel Atkinson, R.E., Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Mrs. Irwine, Mr. B. J. Glancy, Major R Blackham, Major and Mrs. Spence and Miss. Beynon, Major and Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Cope Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tucker.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Lord Willingdon visited the Council Hall at Poona at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, where His Excellency attended to some official business. Lady Willingdon accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Mr. Michael Kennedy and Lieut. A. H. M. Wilson, went sight-seeing. The route taken was along Panch Howos where there is a Mission Institution and Talsi Bagh to Vishram Bagh an old Mahratta edifice which was destroyed by fire, but is now the Poona High School. Her Excellency and party were shown round the Institution by Mr. C. R. Griffith, the Head-Master. Lady Willingdon expressed great interest in the historic old building which was formerly the Vishramtaz Palace.

Historic Poona Buildings.

It may be remembered that a few years ago, the centenary of this building as an educational institution was celebrated by His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The building now used as the Government High School which is by far the oldest in the Presidency formerly the Deccan College (then the Poona College) had its abode here, when it was associated with such distinguished scholars as Sir Edwin Arnold William Wordsworth (the grandson of the poet), and Major Thomas Canty, the well-known Marathi scholar. Her Excellency and party then proceeded to the Farashkhana near Budhwar Wada, another old historial Maharatta edifice, which was burnt down while the Deccan was groaning under the dacoities of the notorious Wasudeo Balwant Phadke, who abandoned the pen (he was a clerk in the Finance Office here) like Clive, for the sword, and placed himself at the head of a band of dacoits whose ultimate object was to supplant British rule by the restoration of the Mahratta power. The site is now a garden. From Budhwar Wada Her Excellency and party proceeded to Shanwar Wada, an old Mahratta Fort now converted into a garden.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, officiating Director of Post and Telegraphs, arrived in Bombay yesterday on his tour and is staying with Mr. Gubbay, Colector of Customs. He will leave Bombay on Wednesday next.

The Talukdari Bill.

We understand that the Talukdars of Gujrat have, in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting held at Ahmedabad on Sunday last, forwarded a petition to the Government of India praying that the Government of Bombay may be asked to give them sufficient time to send in their objections to the Bill.

The C. I. D. in Calcutta.

Babu Asitaranjan Banerjee, a pleader of Calcutta, has addressed a remarkable letter to the Commissioner of Police complaining of the undesirable attentions paid to him and his family by the officers of the local C.I.D. "During the last four or five years", he says, "I have been continually badgered by the constant enquiries both at day and night of certain men, evidently belonging to the C. I.D. made at my house. They were employed by a S. I. of the C. I. D. The head and front of my offence is that a relation of mine Horendra Chandra Banerjee who was acquitted in the Howrah gang case lives in my house whenever he comes to Calcutta. He is at present employed as a travelling agent of Messrs. Brunner Mond and and Co., of Calcutta, drawing a salary of Rs. 75 exclusive of allowances etc. His brother Jitendra, who was formerly a student of the National College but at present an F. A. Student in the City College also lives with me. I can certify, as I have certified to the men coming to my house so often, that these two young men bear exemplary character and are not connected with any movement whatsoever of a political character. Yet they would come even at dead of night and call me out by name to make enquiries of those two men. They even go so far as to speak ill of myself before my servants and scare them away. The day before yesterday a spy was sent again at dead of night. In utter disgust I write to you to give me peace."

Government of India Acts.

In reference to the proposed measure to consolidate the enactments on which the authority of the Government of India rests, it is of interest to recall that these range over a period of more than 120 years. The Act of last year was a notable instance of the inconvenient method of legislation by reference, for it expressly amended, partially repealed, or affected Acts passed in 1793, 1815, 1833, 1854, 1861, and 1909. Many of the existing statutes, remarks the "Times," are expressed in language wholly inapplicable to the system of administration since the transfer to the Crown 55 years ago. The question of consolidation is far from new, for in 1873 the late Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State, sent to the Government of India the rough draft of a Bill for the purpose. Correspondence ensued, and an amended draft embodyi[ng] the alteration[s] mitted to the Lord Northbr[ook] in 1876. I[t] entered upo[n] the Afghan [War] in the South[ern] mitted to P[arliament] remarked [that] stantial am[endments] consolidati[on] contentiou[s] in the wa[y] burdened [the] Ilbert tell[s] from India[n] ber of Cou[ncillors] brought up[on] draft of 187[3] Government o[f] the introduction [of] Parliament at tha[t]

Yesterday's Weather.

After the abnorm[al] fall of Tuesday night [and] morning, yielding eight [inches] twenty-four hours, much rel[ief] felt at the pleasant and welcome[d] in the weather yesterday, the [sun] shining out brightly throughout t[he] greater portion of the day. The [sky] at intervals became threatened [with] dark clouds, but the gloom was [only] momentary and there was no [rain] worth mentioning. There were ind[ica]tions of a gentle drizzle in the morn[ing] and the afternoon in the Fo[rt] although no fall was registered in the Colaba Observatory from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. The total monsoon rainfall up to date at Colaba Observatory is 42.80 inches.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Thursday three attacks and one death from plague were reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 84 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 103 and for that of the year previous 69. The three plague attacks occurred at Dongri, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada respectively. Two attacks and one death from cholera were also reported during the period, but there were no cases of small-pox. Out of 1,427 rats caught on Wednesday, seventeen were found to be infected ones.

The Indo-Ceylon Connection.

Apropos of the report that the Viceroy will formally open the Indo-Ceylon line in January next, it is interesting to learn that while the cement causeway and roller bridge across the Pamban Passage joining the Island of Rameshwaram with the Indian mainland are nearly ready, work on the Ceylon side of the railway is making rapid progress. The line has been laid right up to Talaimannar and it is now possible to run ballast trains from Madawachchiya to the terminus of the Ceylon section. At Talaimannar a village is rapidly springing into existence. Twenty to thirty bungalows are in course of erection, and the station is practically completed. The line for the first fifty miles beyond Madawachchiya passes chiefly through jungle, but towards Mannar the country opens out considerably. The rails run practically alongside the Giant's Tank and, no doubt, passengers will occasionally be able to view crocodiles from the carriage windows. At Mannar the line crosses the sea for a short distance, the rails being laid across a three-span bridge which connects the island with the mainland.

FLOODS IN ASSAM.

NO CALCUTTA DAK FOR FOUR DAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A Haliakandi correspondent describing the floods in Cachar says that twenty inches of rain have fallen since the downpour began and the rivers are higher than they have been since the floods that took place before the big earthquake in 1897. The districts are isolated and work is impossible on the outer estates on many of which coolies have to swim across drains as broad as small rivers to get to tea houses and enormous damage has been done to crops, and to the villagers' stories of rice, etc. Many landslips have taken place and owing to these the Assam and Bengal Railway has had to stop all traffic on the Hill section. There has been no Calcutta Dak to Assam for four days.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S HEALTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DACCA, July 10.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael who is suffering from an attack of dengue fever which manifested itself on the river trip between Calcutta and Dacca has been confined to his bed since the evening of July 4th, but is now convalescent. He was able to receive Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda yesterday and hopes to go for a drive to-day. It will be some days before His Excellency recovers his usual health.

RUMANIAN PLAN.

TO HELP LOSING SIDE.

"MOST SANGUINARY BATTLE FOUGHT."

TURKEY PREPARING.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ARMISTICE.

What is described as "the most sanguinary battle yet fought in the Balkans" took place on Wednesday at Ishtip, south-east of Uskub, the capital of Old Servia. The Servians retook the town from the Bulgarians.

As the contestants have begun to realise the fatuity of their squabbles and to feel the weight of the enormous losses sustained by them, the Bulgarians are now said to be anxious to terminate the war.

Bulgaria has summoned all Reservists without exception to the Colours.

Turkey appears to be busy with warlike preparations, which are said to resemble those during her recent war with Bulgaria.

The most harrowing descriptions are given by a correspondent of the carnage and desolation caused by the fighting in the country round Safonika.

RUMANIA'S CONCERN.

NO DISTURBANCE OF BALANCE OF POWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Reuter learns that Rumania intends occupying the territory from Turtukai on the Danube, to Baltchik on the Black Sea.

Moreover, Rumania will not permit any disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkans prejudicial to herself.

Therefore, her army will intervene in favour of Servia or Bulgaria, if either is dangerously threatened.

ARMISTICE BEING ARRANGED.

BULGARIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, July 9.

It is reported here that Bulgaria has intimated her readiness to sign peace, and that the Servian and Bulgarian commanders are negotiating an armistice the losses on both sides having been so enormous and fears of cholera having arisen.

BULGARIA CONFIDENT.

LONDON, July 10.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that the firing of guns on the frontier was heard yesterday. Nevertheless, complete confidence prevails that Bulgaria will be ultimately victorious.

BULGAR SUCCESSES.

SOFIA, July 10.

It is officially stated that the Bulgarians yesterday recorded successes along the whole line, repulsing all Servian attacks, in which the Servian losses were enormous, and then routing them with counter-attacks.

The Bulgarians are pursuing the enemy towards Egri Palanka.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR KOCHANA.

SOFIA, July 10.

An official statement declares that a sanguinary battle is in progress near Kochana where the Servians have been repulsed with considerable losses.

A GREEK REPULSE.

The Greeks, north of Doiran, have been repulsed with great loss.

ALL RESERVISTS SUMMONED.

All Reservists who have hitherto been excused have been called to colours and are readily responding, even semi-convalescents returning to their regiments.

SERVIANS' COSTLY VICTORY.

BELGRADE, July 9.

The Servians' reoccupation of Ishtip took place after the most sanguinary battle yet fought in the Balkans. The Servians, with the Greeks advancing from Strumnitza, are pursuing the Bulgarians.

ALLEGED BULGAR ROUT.

BELGRADE, July 10.

The Bulgarians have been driven back along the entire frontier of Servia with considerable loss. The wounded already arrived at Belgrade exceed the total of wounded during the whole of the war with Turkey.

WARLIKE ACTIVITY IN TURKEY.

BULGAR PLENIPOTENTIARY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

The warlike activity in Constantinople resembles that prevailing at the time of the war in Thrace.

The Bulgarian Plenipotentiary, M. Natchevitch, has arrived here to discuss the Porte's demand for the evacuation of the territory within the Enos-Midia line.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

A HARROWING PICTURE.

LONDON, July 10.

A telegram to the "Times" from Salonika gives a graphic description of a journey made in the wake of the advancing Greeks. Waggons full of the wounded blocked the stations, and ruined villages and smoking townships dotted the countryside. The roads were littered with discarded impedimenta, and in one place the fields were encumbered, and the air was tainted with unburied Bulgarian corpses.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-SERVICE MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Harcourt, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said that during the last three years, out of twenty-six Governorships, excluding military Governments and self-governing Dominions, which were in a special category, only two had been conferred on men not already in the Colonial Service, while only two had been conferred on officers who had not had long Colonial Service.

Mr. Harcourt added that it was always his desire to maintain the interchangeability of some Colonial civil services, as exhibited in the appointments of Sir Matthew Nathan to the Chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, and Sir John Anderson to be Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies.

LORDS AND HOME RULE.

MOTION ANNOUNCED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

Lord Lansdowne has given notice that he will move upon the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, that the Lords decline to consider the Bill until it has been submitted to the country.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

PASSES UNDER PARLIAMENT ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

The Scottish Temperance Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons yesterday by 284 to 286. This is the second time a Bill has been passed, under the Parliament Act.

TIBETANS IN LONDON.

SIR E. GREY RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

Sir Edward Grey, yesterday, received at the Foreign Office a deputation of six Tibetans who came to England with presents and letters to the King from the Dalai Lama.

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following changes take place in the Punjab Commission:—Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Mianwalli, has three months' leave.

Mr. Hilton officiates pending the return of Mr. Ashgar Ali, C.S., from leave.

Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, C.S., District Judge, Ferozepore, has been granted fourteen months' leave, and Mr. Scott Smith will take his place.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Crawley-Bovey, late of the Indian Civil Service.

LORD GLADSTONE'S RECALL.

TO BE MOVED IN COMMONS BY MR. KEIR HARDIE.

A BLOCKING MOTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 9.

In reply to further questions from Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Outhwaite in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt recapitulated the circumstances in which the Union Government asked for the aid of Imperial troops, and the considerations justifying their request.

Mr. Keir Hardie gave notice that he would move for the recall of Lord Gladstone and would ask time for discussion of the motion, but it is understood that Earl Winterton had previously given notice of a blocking motion.

TROOPS TO BE RETAINED.

LONDON, July 10.

Although Johannesburg appears to have settled down and work is being resumed generally, the troops will be retained until the smouldering fires of unrest are extinguished.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

There is considerable uneasiness concerning railwaymen, who, although they are civil servants, are formulating a list of grievances, with threats to strike in the background.

MEETING DISALLOWED IN JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, July 10.

The Mayor of Johannesburg has declined to allow the Trades Federation to call a meeting on the 11th instant to demand the recall of Lord Gladstone.

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE COMMISSIONER TAKES STEPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Commissioner of Police in dealing with the beggar problem in Calcutta has learnt that the beggars are in the hands of "goondas" (budmashes) for whom they earn money. On Tuesday by an order of the Police Commissioner, a number of beggar boys and girls were removed to the "Refuge," a Government recognised institution. This removal meant heavy loss to the budmashes and last evening they collected in front of the "Refuge" and threatened to get their agents by force. The Police after some difficulty dispersed the crowd and restored peace.

INDIANS MERCHANTS AT KARACHI.

REQUEST FOR MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION REFUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 10.

A deputation of the Karachi Chamber of Indian Merchants waited on the Commissioner of Sind yesterday to ask for their right to nominate a representative to the Karachi Municipality. The Commissioner replied regretting that he could not grant the request as the Chamber had only 30 members.

A EUROPEAN RUN OVER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 10.

H. Calder, formerly employed in the police department, met his death last night at the Central Station, being run over by a brakevan. The deceased who was an elderly man with defective eyesight was accompanied by two neighbours who were deputed by his wife to look after him. After purchasing a ticket, Calder and the two young men walked on to the platform where the brakevan of the Bombay Mail was backing on to the platform and the deceased fell on the rails, the wheels passed over him killing him instantly.

At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was pronounced.

A PROSCRIBED LEAFLET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Bengal Government has proscribed a printed leaflet in the English language entitled "Proclamation of Liberty" commencing with the words, "The sound explosion of bomb" and accompanied by three illustrations entitled "The Curse of British Rule in India," in that it contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India."

LORD SYDEN[redacted] "ACHIEVEMENT."

LORD AMPTHILL'S TRIBUTE.

NEED FOR STRONG RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

Lord Ampthill, last night, presided at a dinner of welcome given by the Northbrook Society to Lord Sydenham. Lord Ampthill described Lord Sydenham's Governorship as one of almost unexampled achievement, in spite of difficulties encountered.

In his speech, Lord Sydenham pointed out that "in spite of the amazing growth in the prosperity of the country, we had to deal with a section, not large, but influential and permanently hostile to the Indian Government. Its teachings had already wrecked many young lives and had brought misery to many Indian homes. If it prevailed, it would put back the clock of civilisation for a century. We must look to the vast loyal majority to help us, find antidotes for this poison, claiming the co-operation of those to whom we had brought the light of Western learning. Under a strong and steadfast Government only would India acquire the essential characteristic of nationhood. If only all educated Indians would unite in such practical work as social reform, abandoning useless and dangerous political agitation, the progress of India would surprise its most ardent advocates."

ZALUN REBELLION CASE.

HEADMAN ACQUITTED BY CHIEF COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 10.

A Bench of the Chief Court composed of the Officiating Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Young, to-day disposed of the last appeal arising out of what is known as the Zalun rebellion case.

The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, said that it was certainly suspicious that the accused should find out nothing till the morning of September 17 when preparations for the rebellion were practically complete. The rebels were not likely to preach openly and would try and keep matters as secret as possible and the appellant who was of the Christian religion against which the insurrection was directed, would not be as much in with the Buddhist community as if he had been a Buddhist himself. There was the gravest suspicion that the appellant knew of the intended rebellion long before he gave information, and that he refrained from going to the authorities about the matter. But the Court hesitated to say that his guilt was judicially proved beyond all reasonable doubt and set aside the conviction and sentence and directed his acquittal.

The result of all the appeals is that six appellants have been acquitted, six others had death sentences commuted to transportation for life; four of the ringleaders had their sentences confirmed and one had the sentence of life transportation reduced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

REST HOUSE FOR PILGRIMS.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Babu Hazari Mull Judgon Prasad, a Marwari gentleman residing in Calcutta, has made a generous contribution of Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of a pilgrim rest house which is proposed to be built at Kalighat.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STANDARDISATION.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S APPROVAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 10.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has approved the Bombay Weights and Measures Standardisation Bill.

BENGAL SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Major Clemeshaw I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, will probably proceed on leave in the autumn.

[redacted]NING.

UNIVER[redacted]Y TEACHING SUFFICIENT.

ABLE MEN FROM OXFORD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 9.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission to-day, Professor Lodge, of Edinburgh University, thought that ordinary teaching at the University was sufficient, given requisite ability, to enable a student to compete successfully for the Indian Civil Service under the present system. He deprecated the lowering of the age of admission. He said opinion in the University was averse to the suggestion of the establishment of separate institutions for the training of Civilians.

Replying to the question whether Indian students found difficulty in getting on with their Scottish colleagues, the witness remarked that it was difficult to answer. He did not wish his reply to be made public and was therefore allowed to give the answer privately.

Continuing, witness expressed the opinion that the men now entering the Indian Civil Service were a much abler class than those who entered at an earlier age, prior to 1891.

PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, likewise deprecated the lowering of the age of entry. He considered that India was at present getting from Oxford a most able and most industrious set of men.

Asked his opinion as to why the Indian Civil Service was less popular than formerly, Dr. Warren said the Home Civil Service was more popular, as the appointments were more numerous. There was also the fact that the Indian Civil Service was more criticised both at Home and abroad.

HIS CHILDREN'S MONEY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A BARRISTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At the Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Stephen and a common jury, a case came on for hearing in which Mr. Nandalal Banerjee, barrister, is committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 500, and Rs. 500.

The accused is the son of the late Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerjee, barrister and advocate of the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerjee died in 1902 leaving a will under which Rs. 25,000 was bequeathed to the accused in trust for the accused's children Hilda and Jack. It was alleged that the accused sold three notes out of this trust money and failed to render an account of it.

The case is proceeding.

POONA BHAMPTA GANG CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 9.

The further hearing of the case was resumed to-day, before Mr. Allison, I.C.S., and a jury.

Rajaram Nathaji, Patel of Chodpacha, who gave evidence at the last hearing, was further examined. He said that all the accused identified by him were wanderer and had no visible means of subsistence.

Cross-examined, he said, that although the accused owned land, it was never at any time cultivated by them.

Re-examined, the witness said, that he went over to Benares and once to Tanjore to give evidence against the relatives of the accused.

Babaji Vithulji, Patel of Bubwadi, was next examined. He identified accused, Nos. 32 and 33 of his own village, and Nos. 37, 42, 57 and others, of Margao and other villages, and more or less corroborated the evidence of the witnesses previously examined.

The evidence of several other witnesses was recorded and the Court rose for the day.

POONA, July 10.

The case against the 53 Bhamptas continued before Mr. Allison, the special judge and jury to-day.

Khondiba Abaji, the Police patel of Wadgaon village, and Gangadhar Balkrishna Kulkarni, of Vaki village, gave evidence identifying a number of the accused at the search of some of whose houses they were present. An iron nail 4 or 5 feet long was found in one accused's house. Witness identified certain property found in the accused's houses.

BARISAL CASE.

A HOSTILE WITNESS.

"SUFFERING FROM LAPSE OF MEMORY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 10.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed to-day.

The accused Rohinikumar Guha who was ill, is now well enough to be brought in the dock.

Ahmuddin, a cooly, being examined, said that he worked in the accused Chandi Bose's coal shop where he saw Romesh Acharji and other young men. The same young men used to frequent the boarding house started by Chandi Bose and Romesh Acharjee. The stock in trade of the shop was worth about Rs. 20 only.

The Head Master of the Durgapur school being examined, said that Priyanath Acharjee was a teacher in the school. The house in which Priyanath lived was searched by the police. Witness insisted on his resigning the post which he did. During the period of his service he applied for and was granted leave. Witness knew Hemendranath Mukhuti who was also a teacher before leaving to be headmaster of Noapara. There was an evening club at Durgapur which was attended by teachers and students living at and near Durgapur.

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Sen, father of Mr. B. C. Sen, I.C.S., being examined said he did not know if there was any branch of the Dacca Anusilan Samity at his village Panchdona, or at Satirpara. He did not know if Lalit Mohon Roy, pleader, Dacca, has any connection with the Satirpara High School. He did not know Trailokya Chakravarty.

Mr. Gupta declared the witness hostile.

Being cross-examined by counsel witness said that he saw Narendra Mohan Sen only once. He did not remember now if he stated in the Satirpara boat case that there were branches of the Dacca Anushilan Samity at Panchdona and Satirpara. He did not recollect if he stated in his evidence in that case that he knew the accused Trailokya Chakravarty or that Lalit was the proprietor of the Satirpara school.

Witness then read his evidence in the Satirpara case.

Being further cross-examined witness said he gave evidence on behalf of the accused in the Satirpara boat case, but he could not say if his name was Trailokya Chakravarty. He could not remember even now if he met that Trailokya at Panchdona. Witness treated the boys of the Dacca Anushilan Samity gratis but he could not say if the accused Trailokya was one of the cases he treated. The statement that witness made in his evidence in the Satirpara case was correct. The fact had gone out of his head now. Witness did not know before to-day that the accused Narendra Sen was related to his daughter-in-law. Witness stated that he had been suffering from lapse of memory for many years. He could not recollect in the evening what he had said in the morning.

Kaviraj Fazlar Rahman of Adampur being examined, said that on the night of the dacoity at the house of Gour Poddar of Panam he heard a noise coming from the direction of the house when he met Mathura Saha with a gun in hand. They both went to Gour Poddar's house. Mathura fired his gun; the dacoits replied by firing several shots, one of which hit him on the chest, the bullet passing out through the right arm. Witness then took shelter in an adjoining house while firing was going on. He saw only one dacoit who had his face covered.

The court then rose for the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Corresoendent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Government of India have decided that compensation in lieu of rations will be granted to soldiers on detached duty, such as clerks, etc., who cannot conveniently to themselves or the public service draw rations in kind.

Captain G. L. Duncan, I.M.S., has been appointed a specialist in prevention of disease, and in charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Nasirabad, with effect from the 24th June, 1913.

Captain J. M. Holmes, I.M.S., has been appointed to the charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Sialkote, with effect from the 11th July, 1913.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

"OVERWRITING AND UNDERWRITING."

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, July 10.

Major T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner resumed the hearing to-day of the case against Sadasiv Pandurang Joshi, Assistant Station Master of Boregaon, who is charged under the Indian Railway Act in connection with the collision of goods and passenger trains near Boregaon on 30th April last.

Mr. Charles Hardless, Government expert in handwriting, to whom the block register book for the examination and report of the entries made regarding the goods train were sent, was examined by Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of Police, conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Hardless stated that he had considerable experience of overwriting and underwriting and he received a reference from this court asking for his opinion of a case of overwriting. He specially examined the columns 8 to 13 against the entry of the No. 322 goods train on page 114 of the book. Capital "C" in column 8 was overwriting, "A" succeeding capital "C" was intentional ink blot out. Combination "Celle" in column 9 was clearly overwriting. Those were only overwriting. The underwriting under capital "C" appears to be figure 3. Writing under "A" succeeding "C" could not be ascertained because he did not apply any chemical test as there was risk of damaging the entries or even of obliterating. First "C" in combination "celle" in column 9 covered a "1" combination. "El" in column 9 covered a "4". Final "E" in column 9 covered figure "2". When he identified overwriting he would frequently discover underwriting. After explaining to the court the method by which he arrived at his conclusion, Mr. Hardless stated that he was satisfied that the figures he mentioned as underwriting were correct, but he stated that different figures would necessitate configuration of figures in overwriting.

In his crosss-examination by Mr. Khare, pleader for the accused, Mr. Hardless stated that he could not say whether the ink-blot out in column 8 following capital 'A' concealed a figure or a letter. In column 9 he was sure the figures in underwriting were 442. He saw no underwriting in combination "celle" in column 9. He was not asked to compare figures on columns 8 to 13 of page 114 with any other figures of the same page. He used to see the daily papers, but was not a regular reader of newspapers. He had not read about the Boregaon case, but only heard about it in conversation.

Evidence for the prosecution having been completed His Honour stated that he would examine the accused on Saturday the 12th.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

CASE AGAINST THE GUARD.

Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, resumed to-day the hearing of the case against Bezonji, guard of the goods train.

The first witness examined was Sorabji, driver of the same train. In his evidence he stated that he left Badnera with the proper ball token, nearly four and half hours later than the usual time, to proceed to Katepurna. He left the latter station for Boregaon, but did not reach as he was held up at the outer signal as it showed "danger." Both the home and outer signals showed red lights. It was past four o'clock. When the signal was lowered he tried to start his train but could not. He backed his train and tried again to start it, but failed. The accused was the guard of the train, and he did not speak to witness nor send any one to him to say that he was protecting the train. Witness and the guard exchanged red signals, which were required by the rules and which meant that the guard was protecting the train. A few minutes subsequently an unusual shock occurred and witness on examining found that a passenger train had run into his train. The accused was injured.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The Station Master of Badnera, the next witness, deposed to the fact that the accused did not report to him regarding the shortage of stores.

Mr. Walsh, counsel for the accused, cross-examined the witness.

Driver Conroy of the passenger train was also examined, when he stated that he left Katepurna but collided with a goods train at the outer-signal of Boregaon.

The cross-examination of witness was reserved and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORT MARKET.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ELECTION RULES.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Company, solicitors on behalf of Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare and others stating:

In connection with the proposed erection of latrines and urinals at Thakurdwar, that their clients own very valuable properties just facing the site of the proposed latrines; that they have to warn the Corporation that their clients will hold them responsible for all damage arising in consequence of the nuisance resulting from the erection of the latrines and urinals; that they are informed that the work of laying foundation for the intended structure has been commenced in spite of the protest of the inhabitants of the locality and the Hindu public who visit the temple situated within a very few yards of the proposed latrines; that their clients have offered to point out less objectionable sites for the latrines and urged to purchase the land in question at a reasonable cost but that they regret that the Corporation have not seen their way to lend any thought to their representation. Stating further that their clients are much amused at the suggestion that an ornamental latrine in a thickly-populated locality like Girgaum will be an amenity; that their clients have seen a number of public latrines in Bombay on full flushing system where more than one man is permanently kept on the spot to prevent any fouling but that no amount of vigilance will minimise the nuisance and the danger to public health. Observing that the latrine will be a sure refuge for vagrants and vagabonds and that the hitherto peaceful Girgaum Road is sure to be a scene of daily disturbance. Adding that the opening of the latrines and urinals on a site hitherto absolutely free from any nuisance is sure to emit very noxious gases and offensive smells and that their clients will take steps as they may be advised when the proper time comes. Requesting that the Corporation will see their way to cancel their Resolution and select some other site for the proposed latrines and urinals.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved:

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether, instead of building a latrine on the recently reclaimed site of a well near the Thakurdwar temple, as resolved by the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, a few months ago, it would not be desirable to build a cistern for the use of the public on that site.

'(b) That the Commissioner be requested to pospone the construction of the latrine, pending the receipt of the required report.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said it was quite necessary to erect a latrine in the locality. He said it was too late to reconsider the matter, in fact no ground was shown to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Mody asked if any other site was offered.

The Commissioner said no other site was offered.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked the Commissioner, why, if the matter was so very urgent, he had delayed it for a year. He thought that the present site was most unsuitable having regard to all the circumstances. He thought they were multiplying latrines a little too much in the city.

Mr. Navalkar said he resided just near the locality and he thought that there was no necessity for a latrine there.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia thought that no useful purpose could be served by bringing up such unpleasant matters and that they should be avoided as far as possible.

Sir Balchandra Krishna said it would be much better to postpone the discussion on this subject until the Commissioner's report asked for by the Standing Committee was received. He moved as an amendment that the discussion on this subject be postponed until the receipt of the Commissioner's report and the Commissioner be requested to stay the construction in the meanwhile.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that there was no reason why construction should be delayed any further. It was very hard on the executive that when they tried to do some sanitary work most of the opposition came from medical men.

Dr. Master in reply, assured the Corporation that the feeling was very keen amongst Hindus and he had brought forward his proposition at the request of his Hindu patients.

Sir Balchandra's amendment was then put to the vote and carried. It was then put as a substrantive proposition and carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORT MARKET.

Consideration was next given to a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, stating:

That the filth and squalor which surrounded the Fort Market at Mint Road is a disgrace to the City and suggesting that if the Market is to be retained on its present site, its floor should be raised at least two feet above the ground and paved with marble or slabs of other stone equally easy to clean and the dado of the inside walls of the Market lined with glazed white tiles, and that the urinal near the Market should be removed from its present place on the pavement and placed somewhere behind. Observing that the attention paid to these places is far from satisfactory and suggesting that the Corporation should enforce a better state of things and allot annually a certain sum whereby all Markets could be eventually made models of cleanliness and sanitation.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta moved that the petitioner be informed that some improvements are going to be made and that an additional budget grant of Rs. 4,145 be made for improving the arrangements for the drainage of the market.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. Wacha said the Commissioner's report was very unsatisfactory. This market was very much neglected and was a real disgrace to the City. He thought that the market that had existed before this was a better one.

The Commissioner said that he was at one, time thinking of closing the market. Many people did not go there and it did not pay.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that people did not go there because of its very unsatisfactory state. He confessed to a feeling of disappointment when he read that a grant of Rs. 4,000 only was recommended. He, however, hoped that the question of this market would always be borne in mind and improvements made so as to relieve the congestion in the Crawford Market. He believed that the Fort Market would be a very useful adjunct to the Crawford Market.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

ELECTION RULES FOR THE COUNCIL.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Secretary to Government regarding election regulations (which has already been published).

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed that the matter be referred to a Committee named at the meeting.

The proposition being seconded, Mr. R. S. Navalkar asked that the following proposition standing in his name be included in the proposition as a rider:—

That the Government should be requested to amend the election rules so as to allow the Corporation to be represented on the Legislative Council by at least two members as in a sister Presidency. The President of the Corporation elected under section 37 of the Municipal Act should be deemed "ex-officio" to be a member of the Legislative Council during the tenure of his office and to have vacated his seat when he ceases to be the President under the Act; and the other member should be elected as hitherto.

Sir Ibrahim declined to include it in his proposition stating that the point taken by Mr. Navalkar was included in the rules and as Mr. Navalkar was in the Committee, he would have a chance to bring it up in the Committee.

The original proposition was then carried.

Mr. Navalkar then moved that his proposition be also referred to the same Committee. The proposition was carried.

EXTENSION OF THE RACE-COURSE.

The Commissioner has written to the Corporation the following letter:

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department stating that the Western India Turf Club desire an extension of the land leased to them. Government accordingly enquire whether the Municipality would agree to the land being resumed for the purpose and whether it would interfere with the use of the remaining land as a storm water reservoir.

As regards the land on the north and west of the present Turf Club Course it is still required for use as a reservoir. It forms a large portion of the area originally given by Government for the purpose and that area has been somewhat reduced by the experimental filling carried out by the Health Department to which I have referred in my letter above quoted. Until the pumps proposed to be provided at Worli have come into use and have been found effective it would not be safe to allow further reduction of the storm-water area. The lengthening of the course which was the reason of my previous letter does not, as therein pointed out, limit the area of the reservoir. In any case it would be necessary to reserve 25ft. of land on the east side of the existing main sewer from Clerk Road to the Love Grove Pumping Station to accommodate the new main sewer which it is intended to construct. A strip of ground on the north of the reservoir will also be required for the division of the storm water drain to which I have referred in my previous letter. If the pumps at Worli prove successful and the land is therefore no longer required for the storm water overflow it would no doubt be desirable to fill it up to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes there. As however the filling up is not immediately practicable for the reasons I have given it does not seem necessary at present to discuss the question whether Government have a right, legal or otherwise, to request resumption of the land which they gave free of cost for a particular purpose when that purpose no longer requires to be met. As regards the land on the south of the Race Course it is known as an old Hindu Burial ground but has not been used for that purpose for many years and is now [redacted] the Love Grove [redacted] cubic feet a second [redacted] Worli channel, making the total maximum flood discharge at Worli, if these two channels are united, 2,905 cubic feet a second.

The Drainage Engineer has informed me that the highest safe flood level may be taken at 84 T. H. D. at Bellasis Bridge pipe depot, and Mr. Santo Crimp assumed a surface slope on the channel of 1 in 10,000.

These data, combined with the section of the channel, enable me to calculate the discharging capacity of the Worli channel with some precision and I am quite convinced that the channel will ultimately have to be materially widened at its lower end. That is to say, that when the areas drained are fully built over, the channel will require a bed with of 85 feet to 90 feet, and all permanent works contemplated on the banks of the channel should be so placed as to make this widening possible.

In order to maintain a free flow at all times in the channel, while ensuring that the water does not rise higher than 84 T. H. D. at Bellasis Bridge pipe depot, and also to prevent the spill weirs continually coming into operation, regarding them in fact merely as safety valves on the system, it will be essential to pump the entire flow of the channel so as to raise the water during the periods when the tide is above the level of the water in the channel. There will no doubt be many occasions even during the monsoon when the channel will be emptied during the low tide period and therefore the capacity of the channel can at such times be utilized as a receptacle for the flow during tide lock but on the other hand during a continued heavy monsoon the channel cannot be emptied because in order to carry the quantity of liquid it must run full so that at the commencement of tide lock the whole flow has to be pumped.

I have already stated that the ultimate maximum flow at the lower end of the Worli lock gates may be taken at about 2,900 cubic feet per second, and that the extreme lift which it would be necessary to give this water to discharge it into the tideway would be about 7 feet 6 inches.

ENGINE-HOUSE.

I would recommend the construction of an engine house on the right bank of the Worli cut immediately above the screening chamber at the lock gates large enough to contain ten sets of oil engines and pumps, each set being capable of rising 290 cubic feet per second to the height above named, seven such sets being installed in the first instance.

The delivery from the pumps would be discharged into an auxiliary cut of suitable size made at the back of the engine-house and connected with the lower Worli channel below the lock gates.

With regard to paragraph (*b*) in the letter of the Commissioner, the nuisance that occurs at Worli owing to the accumulation of water during the fair season is perfectly easy to deal with, and only requires the assistance of pumping engines of small capacity. These engines would be in duplicate but I do not deem it necessary to have any duplication of the larger engines as the periods at which they would be required to work would be sufficiently infrequent to ensure the whole battery being maintained in working order.

A CONCRETE BARRAGE.

After the establishment of the pumping machinery and new channel which I have described, I think it would be very desirable to do away with the existing gates and sluices and in their place to form a concrete barrage by filling in the arch openings immediately above the lock gates. In connection with this I would also recommend the construction of a series of syphon pipes over the top of the barrage to pass the flow to the lower channel. The syphon pipes might be ten in number, each of 5 feet diameter, with their inlets and outlets housed in basis somewhat below the existing level of the bottom of the cut. These syphons would discharge the maximum storm water flow of the Worli cut as I have estimated it above at all times when the surface of the water in the cut was at least one foot above the tidal level. When the tide commenced to rise above this level the amount of the discharge of the syphons would of course rapidly diminish. At this time the vacuum in the syphons would have to be released to prevent tidal waters syphoning back, and some or all units of the oil engines started to take over the duty of discharging the water past the barrage so as to keep the water level in the cut down to 83 T. H. D. The pumping would continue until the tide had again fallen to one foot below the water line in the cut when the syphons would be re-exhausted and started to work.

As the areas draining to the Worly channel become developed a much increased flow will have to be dealt with and the channel, as I have already stated, will ultimately require enlargement; experience in the future monsoon periods will afford a guide as to when this may become necessary."

BOMBAY CORPORATION EMPLOYES.

SALARIES TO BE PAID IN ENGLAND.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal to arrange for the payment in England of allowances due to municipal officers The Commissioner in the letter stated:—

"In my letter No. 20617, dated 15th October 1912, I pointed out the hardship to Municipal employes in England receiving their pay so late in the month and suggested that payment should be made through Messrs. Coutts and Co., a deposit of Rs. 10,000 being placed with them. In their Resolution No. 4279, dated 23rd October 1912, the Standing Committee authorized me to make the necessary arrangements through one of the authorized local Banks. In consequence of this the Chief Accountant made enquiries through the Municipal Brokers and stated that the following procedure would have to be observed:—

"Whenever an Officer of this Municipality proceeds on leave to England he will be paid here by us up to the date of his sailing and will be provided with a "last pay certificate" thatB he has drawn his pay up to a particular date and also a letter giving particulars of leave allowances payable to him in England during the period of his leave. A similar letter together with two specimens of his signature will be sent to the Bank selected for this purpose who will transmit the same to their Home Office to enable it to disburse payment to our Officers at the rates shown therein."

"Payment will have to be made by the Home Office of the Bank to our officer as follows:—

On his personal application in which case he should be identified to the Bank by a person known to it.

To his banker or other agent duly authorized under a power-of-attorney in which case a life certificate signed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or any other recognised Government Officer or some other well-known person will be absolutly necessary, the life certificate not being required in cases where the Banker or the Agent of our officer has guaranteed the Corporation against loss through overpayment &c., arising in consequence of his death before the completion of the period for which the allowances have been paid."

"After the close of each month the Home Office of the Bank will forward to this Office through their branch in Bombay the receipts and life certificates, if any, together with the account of the total disbursements made by it on behalf of the Municipality during the month for the purpose of scrutiny by this Office.

TOLL ON VEHICLES.

The Committee approved of the sale of the right referred to in the following letter from the Assessor and Collector to the Commissioner:

"I have the honour to report that the sale of the Right to collect Toll on vehicles entering the City from Salsette for one year from 1st August 1913 was held in this Office to-day at 3-5 p.m. Bombay Time. The first bid was Rs. 21,000 which was increased to Rs. 21,600 by bids of Rs. 200, then by Rs. 100, and Rs. 50 and the highest bid was Rs. 22,500 when the Right was knocked down to Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai Chinimini. No highest bid could be obtained. The purchaser paid Rs. 500 as deposit which has been forwarded to the Chief Accountant I forward herewith the Conditions of Sale and the memorandum signed by the purchaser which will have to be returned to me after the approval of the Standing Committee to the sale has been obtained, under Section 213 of the Municipal Act, to enable me to arrange for payment of the additional stamp duty thereon. In 1903-1904 the Right was sold for Rs. 16,800, in 1904-1905 for Rs. 18,400, in 1905-1906 for Rs. 19,400, in 1906-1907 for Rs. 21,500, in 1907-1908 for Rs. 23,700, in 1908-1909 for Rs. 22,000, 1909-1910 for Rs. 19,100, in 1910-1911 for Rs. 21,200, in 1911-1912 for Rs. 21,050 and in 1912-1913 for Rs. 22,000."

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

PROTEST MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 9.

It is understood that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose C. I. E. will preside at the Town Hall meeting to be convened by the Sheriff on the 21st inst., to consider the educational policy of the Government of India. Both Mr. Sharp's letter on University lecturers and Mr. Samman's letter on high schools will be discussed and resolutions will be adopted condemning the present eductional policy of the Government of India as set out in the letters of Messrs. Sharp and Samman.

PROPOSED PARTITION OF MIDNAPORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The "Calcutta Gazette" published a resolution on the proposed partition of Midnapore district with a view to improve arrangements for administration of the district. It is proposed to divide it into two districts, Midnapore and Hijli with an area of 2,806 and 2,339 square miles, respectively.

THE KHAN OF NAWAGAI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent reports that the Khan of Nawagai has returned to his fort having made terms with Mohmands who drove him out and burned the village.

STOCK EXCHANGE ON STRIKE.

POLICE STOP DEALING IN STREET.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday among the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange in consequence of verbal notice given by the Police Officer of the District to put a stop to any dealings outside the compound of the Stock Exchange Hall. As a result the members of the Stock Exchange forthwith suspended business and forwarded to the Police Commissioner the subjoined letter.

For a number of years past business in Government Paper has been carried on outside the compound without any interference with the traffic. It is a prescriptive right which the brokers enjoy, and any encroachment upon it is bound to meet with resistance. A few years ago a similar interference was attempted by the police authorities, but through the instrumentality of Sir Shapurji Broacha the matter was settled.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Very urgent.

To. The Commissioner of Police,

BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Police Inspector of this district has called and informed the Share and Government Paper Brokers that if they are found doing business outside the Brokers' Hall or Dalal Street they will be arrested.

On reference to the records in your Office from 1904 you will find that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Sutor permitted the brokers to do business outside the Stock Exchange Hall. This course is unavoidable as the majority of Government Paper Brokers and Jobbers are not members of this Exchange.

After this Verbal Notice from the local Police Officers the brokers are unable to carry on transactions and the Market has unfortunately to be closed pending a settlement of this question. The matter is especially urgent because the New Government 3 Crore Loan Tenders are to be received on the 18th instant, and the Banks and the houses will be considerably inconvenient meantime.

If you can make it convenient to visit the Exchange I think the matter could easily be adjusted and the Markets reopened.

I have the honour, etc.,

PARBHOODAS JEWANDAS,

Acting Chairman.

"LAZY HUSBANDS LAW."

WORK FOR MEN AND WAGES FOR WIVES.

The Chicago correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," wired on June 18:—

By a new law which came into force to-day Seattle, Washington, has become the Paradise of neglected wives, or those burdened with lazy husbands, for the lazy ones will be compelled henceforth to work, and earn money for the support of their families. Under the law, which is locally known as "the lazy husband law," men convicted of incorrigible laziness, or of abandoning their wives and families, will be set to work clearing a tract of 65 acres at Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, and their wives will be paid 6s. 3d. per day. The lazy ones themselves get nothing except ordinary prison food and clothing.

The tract of land, which is surrounded by a big stockade and guarded by warders, is rocky and thickly wooded, and the prisoners have to chop down trees and generally clear the tract.

To-day, the County Commissioners were besieged by the wives of a number of lazy husbands now in the county prison under the old laws, who were anxious to learn whether the law was retrospective. The Commissioners declared that they would have to take legal advice on the matter.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam the Moslems of Bombay are invited to a farewell gathering to H. E. Jafar Bey at the Muzaffarabad Hall on Friday at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time). Mr. Mohmad Hussan Makba will preside.

The number of those unable to read or write in Portugal is estimated to be about 70 per cent. of the entire population.

PRINCE OF WALES AS PRISONER OF WAR.

NIGHT SPENT IN CRICKET PAVILION.

The Prince of Wales, who has gone into training as a private soldier at Mytchett Farm, Aldershot, writes the "Daily Chronicle," had the misfortune to be taken a prisoner of war on the 19th June and as a result had to spend the night in a cricket pavilion.

Wearing khaki uniform, and looking bronzed and well, the Prince took his place in the firing line of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps when the troops started to fight their way to their camp on Saturday afternoon.

They were opposed in their advance at Bucklebury Common by the Bradfield College Officers' Training Corps, and the Prince, owing to his forward position, was one of the first to be taken prisoner, his captors being a detachment of the Bradfield College cyclists.

The "Varsity corps was billetted for the night at Bradfield College, and the Prince of Wales, with other members of his contingent, slept in the cricket pavilion.

The camping ground at Mytchett is an ideal spot fronted by a vast lake set in the heart of heather and fir-clad country.

BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Dalton charged one Walter Dawson with breach of trust in respect of a bicycle.

The accused is employed in the Automobile Company, on a salary of Rs. 150. In November last Mr. R. Ricardo, the manager of the above Company, handed the accused a bicycle on the understanding that he was to sell it for Rs. 75 on credit. He disposed of the property but failed to account for the money.

He was arrested at Apollo Bunder last night and placed on trial. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 10.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 5th July stood at 679 against 841 cases. Bombay had 108, Madras 35, Bengal 13, Bihar and Orissa 25, United Provinces 235, the Punjab 108, Burma 79, Croog 1, Mysore 55, Hyderabad 7, Rajputana 12, and N. W. Provinces 1.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the following notification:—

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Javale-Baleshwar in the Sangammer Taluka and Chas in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said villages for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section [redacted] of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.—

To direct the employment in the local area of each of the said villages of additional police at an annual cost of Rs. 681-6-0 for each village and to direct that the cost shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the inhabitants of the said villages.

SEVA SADAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society will be celebrated on Friday the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Romabai Ranade.

The following telegram has been despatched to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by the Hon'ble Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos of Surat: As representative of Gujarat Mahomedans I beg to thank His Excellency heartily for appointing Khan Bahadur Kadri, first Mahomedan Collector. Mahomedan Community highly appreciates the honour.

Six Zepplins of the new type, armed with machine guns, are to be built for the Austrian Government.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

EXPERT ADVISER ON UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday the 26th instant.

The Senate will consider the question of an expert adviser on University teaching. In connection with this item several extracts have been appended, one of which is from a letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, which runs as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council also agrees that it is desirable to appoint an expert adviser for the University. It is thought probable that his services will be required in the first instance for two years. I am to add, with reference to paragraph 8 of your letter under reply, that, while no assurance can be given regarding the enhancement of the grant, the Government of India will be glad to consider the continued retention of the services of the expert (should he prove a success) as a first charge on any further imperial grants that it may be found possible to make to the University."

Another extract refers to a message from Lord Sydenham transmitted by the Secretary of State. It states: "Sir Alfred Hopkinson is willing to undertake for a period of six months honorarium £1,000 and all travelling expenses. Committee strongly recommends Syndicate's acceptance."

The Committee referred to in the above telegram consists of Lord Sydenham, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Dr. F. G. Selby, and Principal A. L. Covernton has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That the Senate approves of the appointment of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., M.A., LL.D., B.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, as expert adviser on University teaching on the terms mentioned in the message from Lord Sydenham."

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the First Examination for the degree of LL.B. of the Bombay University, held in June last:—

FIRST DIVISION.

41. Divekar Bhaskar Sitaram.
114. Nadganda Bhimrao Kankrao.

SECOND DIVISION.

2. Advani, Topandas Mohanlal.
3. Ambale, Shankar Narayan.
5. Ashtekar, Sitaram Keshav.
9. Awate, Shankar Annaji.
11. Bakshi, Mahadev Shankar.
13. Bapat, Prabhakar Govind.
17. Belvadi, Ramaswamaiya.
18. Bhalerao, Kashinath Pandharinath.
22. Bhatt, Jugatram Maneklal.
23. Chande, Mahadev Kashinath.
24. Chandran, Clarence Paul.
26. Dallas, Nadir Dinshaw.
27 Dandavate, Ramchandra Govind.
28. Dastur, Sorab Naoroji.
34. Desai, Govindji Vasanji.
35. Desai, Ishvarlal Hiralal.
38 Deshpande, Achyut, Sadashiv
43. Doctor, Peshotan Sorabsha.
45. Edurkar, Govind Virupaksh.
46. Engineer, Maneck Homi.
51. Garud, Murlidhar Mahadev.
52. Garud, Raghunath Dhonddev.
58. Gupte, Dinkar Prabhakar.
59. Gupte, Shankar Ramkrishna.
62. Hirisave, V. Narayanrao.
66. Jambur, Venkatakrishniah.
67. Jani, Jatashankar Trikamji.
70. Joshi, Damodar Govind.
71. Joshi, Vasudev Trimbak.
72. Joshi, Venkatesh Ramchandra.
73. Joshi Yashvant Gopal.
74. Joshipara, Pranlal Karsanlal.
75. Kaiyumi, Abdeali Fidaali.
76. Kale, Jagannath Vaman.
80. Karanjawala, Maneck Ardeshir.
81. Karpur, Venkatrao Raghvendrarao.
82. Kate, Laxman Savlaram.
85. Kelkar, Ramchandra Taterao.
87. Krishniengar, Mysore Hatti.
88. Kudvalli, Visvesvaraiya.
91. Lam, Jamshed Dadabhai.
95. Lula, Harkrishindas Kewalram
97 Majmudar, Indraprasad Dhirajram.
98. Marathe, Narhar Gopal.
99. Master, Mansukhlal Atmaram.
105. Mhaskar, Kashinath Trimbak.
109. Modgi, Vishnu Sadashiv.
113. Mysore, Garalapuri Subramanyasastry.
117. Namjoshi, Dattatraya Gangadhar.
118. Narayanamurthi, Bangalore.
120. Oka, Trimbak Laxman.
123. Pandit, Gajanan Bhaskar.
126. Parikh, Manilal Mulchand.
133. Paul, Santasila.
135. Phatak, Ramchandra Vithal.
138. Prabhavalkar, Jagannath Ghanashyam.
141. Raghunathrao, Chitaldrug S.
142. Rajderkar, Raghunath Martand.
144. Ramaswamy, Mysore V.
148. Saklaspur, Venkataramaiya.
149. Salgaikar, Murlidhar Narayan.
151. Sanjana, Burjor Shapurji.
153. Sequeira, Ignatius.
155. Shah, Vandravan Laxmichand.
157. Shetti, Mahabaleshwar Timmappa.
161. Somasekhararau, Mysore Puttanna.
162. Somji, Kasam Alladinbhoy.
163. Somji, Mahomed Alladinbhoy.

PASSED IN PAPERS III. AND IV.

182. Gejji, Krishnaji Govind.
183. Joshi, Keshav Narayan.
184. Mehta, Ajitrai Vithaldas.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The subjects for the various University Prizes and Medals for 1914 are announced as under:—

1. The Manockjee Limjee gold medal.—Subject: "An Account of personal enquiries into the housing conditions in an Indian city, especially among the poorer classes."

2. The Karsondas Mulji Prize.—Subject:—"Higher education for woman in India."

3. The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—Subject: "Helminthiasis—A critical study of all worms, parasitic on man, that are known to occur in Bombay; with an account of their structure, life-history, the frequency of their occurrence, their influence on the host and methods of recognition."

4. The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize.—Subject:—"What India has gained from the study of English Literature."

5. The Ashburner Prize.—Subject: "An account of personal enquiries made into the conditions and methods of any indigenous manufacture in Western India."

6. The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlick Gold Medal.—Subject: "History and Chronology of the Sanskrit Kavya Literature."

7. The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize.—Subject: "The History of the Princes of the Kalachuri or Chedi Dynasty of Tripura as gathered from the published Inscriptions and other Sources."

8. The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.—Subject:—"Water power in Southern India.'

9. The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize.—Subject: Organization of Labour in India."

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP.

GOVERNMENT'S VETO.

Dr. Suhrawardy has addressed a strong letter to the Registrar, Calcutta University, in the course of which he asks to be furnished with specific charges against him as a Lecturer of the University of Calcutta. He adds, and with perfect justice, that the Government of India ought to let him know what the gravamen of his offence is beyond his having taken an important part in humanitarian work in the Moslem world. It is quite evident that Dr Suhrawardy like Mr. Rasul wants to fight the matter out. He says:—

"The insinuations contained in that letter have marred my prospects and done me incalculable injury to seek compensation for which I must look to a Court of Justice. I reserve my right to do so if I am so advised."

SIKHS IN CANADA.

SOME VICTIMS OF AN INIQUITOUS LAW.

Mr. Hakim Singh's family who have been waiting in Hongkong for two years to proceed to Canada, but are refused through steamship tickets by the Companies.

Standing—Mr. Jewan Singh brother of Mr. Hakim Singh.
Seated—Mr. Hakim Singh, whose family is waiting in Hongkong.

Mr. Bhag Singh his wife and one child.
Their case is detailed below.

We referred in our leading columns yesterday to the iniquitous law which prevents the wives and families of Sikhs who have settled in Canada from being allowed to proceed to that country. Above are photographs of some of the victims. One family has been waiting in Hong Kong for two years. Their home in India has been broken up; they are not allowed to proceed to the new home that has been made for them in Canada. Many of the men affected are old sepoys and ofifcers of native regiments, who have fought and bled in wars waged on behalf, not only of India, but the whole Empire. This is their reward.

Messrs. Bhag Singh, President of the Khalsa Diwan Society and the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Co., Ltd., and Balwant Singh, who had served in No. 10th Cavalry and 36th Sikhs Regiment of Infantry respectively, went back to India after their residence of about three and a half years, to bring their wives and children. On reaching Calcutta they were refused through tickets from India to Vancouver by the agents of all the Shipping Companies. This family stayed in Calcutta for three months trying to get a through passage and, in the end petitioned the Indian Government and were informed that they could go, provided they complied with the laws, to observe which is physically impossible. They then went to Hong Kong and from thence to San Francisco where, too, they were not allowed to land and were returned back to Hong Kong again at great expense of time and money. After three months they again sailed for Vancouver, reaching there on 22nd January, 1912 on the steamship Monteagle. Both of the gentlemen were allowed to land being residents of Vancouver, but their wives and children were forcibly separated from them and immediately ordered to be deported to India alone. Bhag Singh and Balwant Singh applied to the Minister of the Interior and furnished cash bonds of 6,000 rupees each pending the hearing of their case in the courts. This litigation was a very costly affair, as it was prolonged for 3months. Their families were ultimately allowed to land as an act of grace.

Mr. Bhag Singh and his family are shown in the above photograph. There are many such cases.

THE NEEDS OF THE Y. W. C. A.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been trying ever since last Friday to digest the statement made by Mr. Aston with regard to the finances, and financing of the Y. M. C. A. and am driven at last to express some of my feelings on the subject. There is one point I am particularly anxious to make quite clear, to the general public, and that is, the fact, that the Young Women's Christian Association has not benefited by a single anna of all the enormous amount of money which has been collected during the past 18 months. I have a very strong suspicion that many people, especially those non-christian who have helped so generously, are under the impression that the two branches of the Association are worked together, and that both share in all the good things. This is by no means the case the entire management being absolutely distinct in every particular. This you will easily understand when I say that the Young Women's Christian Association is not in debt, has no deficit on current account, and until two months ago has never begged. Early in May, to our consternation we found that our building in Wellington Lines which has only been built 15 years had become unsafe, and immediate structural repairs were necessary, Rs. 2,000 at least being needed for this work, and we have tried, without success to raise this sum. Owing to the prompt generosity of a few friends we have received Rs. 1,850 and are still trying to collect the remaining Rs. 650. I see the Y. M. C. A. want Rs. 2,000 to put their cricket field in order but is not the need of the Y. W. C. A. much more urgent? One of the principles on which we have always worked, is, not to undertake anything, which we cannot see our way to pay for, and although our building has become quite inadequate for the needs of the girls and young women of Bombay we have made no attempt to enlarge our borders until we have a respectable sum in the Building Fund we are trying to form, and which of necessity gets on dispiritingly slowly. I do not think there is any need for me to say anything about the excellent work done by the Institution, nor how great the need is for a building where the hard working, and often badly paid girls can get the comforts of a home for the small sum which in many cases they are only able to pay. And I earnestly hope that the charitably disposed will consider our urgent need before subscribing to the Rs. 47,000 the Y. M. C. A. are still anxious to collect.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July* 10.)

Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district. Mr. Hood to be a Justice of the Peace.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, with the additional power, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407 (2)).

Mr. A. Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghats) Districts, is granted furlough for four months in addition to the privilege leave of two months.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to act as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghats) Districts, on Rs. 400 per mensem vice Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Major J. C. M. Ioskyn, resigned.

Mr. Frederick William O'Gorman to be a Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

Commander C. B. Henley, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Gopal Laxman Gajendragadkar, Mamlatdar, Hukeri, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Meherban Lakhamgauda Basavprabhu, Barrister-at-law, Sar Desai of Vantmuri, First Class Sardar of the Deccan, having resigned his appointment of Honorary Magistrate in Belgaum District, and Rao Saheb Purshottam Bapuji Phadke, Honorary Magistrate, Poona District, having accepted an appointment in a Native State, the magisterial powers conferred on them are withdrawn.

Mr. Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District, vice Rao Saheb Purshottam Bapuji Phadke.

Mr. B. K. Kurtkoti, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Gokak in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The services of Captain A. C. D. Thorne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department from date of relief by Major W. C. Anderson.

Mr. Gangadhar Moreshwar Phatak, to be a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank below Mr. Harshadram K. Mehta.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Karnik, LL. B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar proceeded on leave.

Under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, with effect from 5th July 1913, and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. L. Shaikh, Mr. M. N. Ronghe to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay.

During his transfer for three months to the Bombay Veterinary College Veterinary Inspector J. M. C. Rabello to act as Second Assistant Professor and Mr. Y. N. Sohoni to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay.

The Reverend W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India two months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. Kaikobad Bhikaji Dastur, Barrister-at-law, to act as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, in the place of Mr. Vikaji Fardunji Taraporevala, Barrister-at-law, resigned.

Mr. Temulji Bhikhaji Naritman, L. M., to be a member of the Bombay Medical Council, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, C.C., I.M.S., C.I.E., resined.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointments of Additional Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges at Rahuri and Kopargaon, Poona, Haveli, Gadag, Bijapur and Karwar, for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of the temporary appointment of the Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, for a further period of six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to depute Mr. Phirozeshah Ratanji Kapadia on special duty, pending further orders.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 1st August 1913.

Mr. W. B. Chambers to act as Chief Inspector of Factories in addition to this own duties, vice Mr. J. D. F. Engel on leave.

The combined leave for eight months granted to Major R. W. Anthony, M.B., C. M. (Edin.), F. R. C. S. (E.), I. M. S., in Government Notification No. 1585, dated the 26th February 1913, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Herbert Alfred Lewis Franch of Karachi Artillary Volunteers, has resigned his Commission.

His Excellency the Chancellor has reappointed Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University from date of expiry of his present term, namely, the 28th instant.

The Bombay High Court have sanctioned the closing of the Court of Small Causes, Surat, for the October vacation for three weeks from Monday the 6th to Sunday the 26th October 1913, both days inclusive.

The High Court have sactioned the closing of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, for the October vacation for three weeks from Tuesday the 7th to Monday the 27th October both days inclusive.

High Court Notification No. 589, dated the 9th April 1913,, granting privilege for eleven days from the 28th May 1913, with permission to affix it to the Ramnavami holiday and the Summer Vacation of the Poona District Court, to Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., District Judge, Poona has been cancelled.

The High Court have issued sanads to Mr. Chhotalal Premashankar Trivedi and Mr. Chandulal Mansukhram Vyas authorising them to practise as Pleaders in Ahmedabad and Surat Districts.

Mr. Mahadev Vishvanath Gohale, L.B., Mr. Mathew arnold De Cruz, LL.B., and Mr. Dadabhai Jehangir Registrar, LL.B ,are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. Narandas Jamnadas Mehta, Probationary Mamlatdar, Fifth Grade, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

Mr. S. N. Sungarwala, B.A., LL.B., Excise Inspector, Umbergaum, Thana District, is posted to the Belgaum Distillery, Belgaum District.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. Dadachanji, L. M. and S., Teacher, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been placed in medical charge of the Ranchhodlal Dispensary with attached duties in addition to his own as a temporary measure with effect from 18th June 1913.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, Magistrate, First Class, Eastern Division, to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, E. D., of the West Khandesh District.

Mr. N. N. Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, Nagar City, is invested with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate Ahmednagar City.

Mr. Chotallal Dwarkadas Shah delivered over and Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, B.A., received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, on the 2nd July 1913.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, W. D., Ahmednagar, delivered over and Mr. J. H. Sanders, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge Nagar Taluka on the 2nd July 1913.

Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley and Saiyad Jaffer Saiyad Zain El Edrus respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kanta, on the forenoon of the 30th June 1913.

Mr. Atmaram Mtiram Diwanji, B.A., Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, is appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, on Rs. 200, during the absence of Mr. Y. H. N. Kassimi, B.A., on deputation to Aden for one month.

Mr. Vashdev Krishna Kogekar delivered over and Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Patil received charge of the office of Divisiona Inspector of Agriculture, Central Division, on the 21st ultimo.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED.

Yesterday's "Government Gazette" contained the following notification:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us," written in English and published by "Le Comite de Publication D. A. C. B." of 15, Rue Djagal Oglou, Constantinople, to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely to bring into hatred or contempt certain classes or sections of His Majesty's subjects in British India.

Also the pamphlet consisting of six pages of printed matter, entitled "Proclamation of Liberty," and three pages of illustrations headed "The Curse of British Rule in India," purporting on page 7 to be printed at the "Naval Kishore Gas Printing Press," Lahore, and to be published by Babu Kishore Lalsaheb, Manager and Editor, to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that the said pamphlet contains words which are likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India.

MAHOMEDAN LAD'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan lad named Mahomed Hussein Gulam Hussein, aged about twenty.

The evidence showed that as the deceased was leading a very fast life, his mother rebuked him and warned him that the parents of the girl with whom he was betrothed would break off the match. He then went away and jumped in the Mustan Tank.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Miss Sherene S. Paruck, M.A., will deliver a public Address on Saturday the 12th July 1913 at 6-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon.

Subject—"PRAGMATISM."

President—Prof. R. Marrs, M.A., Elphinstone College.

By 198 to 83 votes the Russian Duma has elected M. Nicolai Lvoff, the Progressive leader, as its first Vice-President, vice Prince Urussoff, resigned.

BATTLE OF FLODDEN.

LORD ROSEBERY ON ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Lord Rosebery was on June 13, made a freeman of the old Scottish border town of Selkirk and also unveiled a memorial to those Selkirk men who fell at Flodden. These functions were combined with the Annual Ceremony of riding the marches of the burgh. About 180 horsemen participated in the ride round the boundaries, and Lord Rosebery arrived from Edinburgh in time to witness part of the proceedings. His admission as a freeman was made on the platform in the market-place, and part of the ceremony consisted in his "licking the birse." In olden days Selkirk was famous for its shoes, and the makers (souters) used a birse for sewing the soles.

In returning thanks Lord Rosebery said he had never been more engrossed by any ceremonial than he had been that morning. He heartily hoped that long after all that assembly had disappeared these functions would still continue. There were one or two illustrious names on the burgess roll. One was that of Mungo Park, the traveller, and another that of the great hero Sir John Moore, but speaking there in sight of his court and his statue, he could remember only one name—their immortal sheriff, Walter Scott.

From the market-place Lord Rosebery, the Provost, and Council proceeded along the main street to the Victoria Hall, in front of which stood the statue which was to be unveiled. A large gathering was assembled in the hall, and the Provost mentioned that for the memorial £800 had been obtained from 1,900 subscribers.

THE KING'S CRIME.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech upon the battle of Flodden, its causes and lessons, said the battle was a disaster that had sunk deep into the Scottish heart and had caused the longest and most open wound. If any proof were needed, it would be found in the great overgrowth and tangle of tradition, romance and legend which had grown over the battlefield. With regard to the causes of the war, he was inclined to think that, in view of the almost insanely chivalrous character of James IV., the ring and the message which the Queen of France sent to James appointing him her true knight and engaging him to march into England were the main operative causes. A noteworthy incident in the battle was that the King got off his horse and fought as a simple soldier. The nobles followed his example, and thus the army was abandoned to its own devices. No greater crime against an army was ever committed by a King; no greater crime against a country was ever committed by a King.

Lord Rosebery proceeded to claim Flodden as a drawn battle and not a defeat because Surrey was so much paralysed that he could not move a yard northwards into Scotland. But whether it was a defeat or not it was a mortal catastrophe for Scotland. It was as if the head of Scotland had been sliced off by a cut of the sword.

WASTED VALOUR.

The abiding lesson to be drawn from the battle was that of the triviality of the causes which led to the war. Few causes of war could stand historical examination and test. Few, to use a common phrase, "washed well" after the first enthusiasm had passed away. Nations had too little control over the wars they waged. At this moment all over Europe they saw the nations armed to the teeth and at a moment's notice like a flash across a telegraph wire, they might find themselves involved in war, compared to which even Flodden would be child's play, a war which would involve the very existence of the State itself. They should therefore in this sober 20th century, when they could better reason on the chances, liabilities, and catastrophes of war, be vigilant and hold their statesmen responsible for their share in the war. In conclusion Lord Rosebery said that proud as he was of Bannockburn, he was no less proud of Flodden, not merely because of the valour, the wasted and squandered valour, of the army, but because of the spirit which was manifested by the nation. There was no panic, no failing, but a composed, undaunted front. The people showed that they had not despaired of the State, and as to the battle itself they did well to consecrate the memory of unsurpassed valour and of immortal devotion.

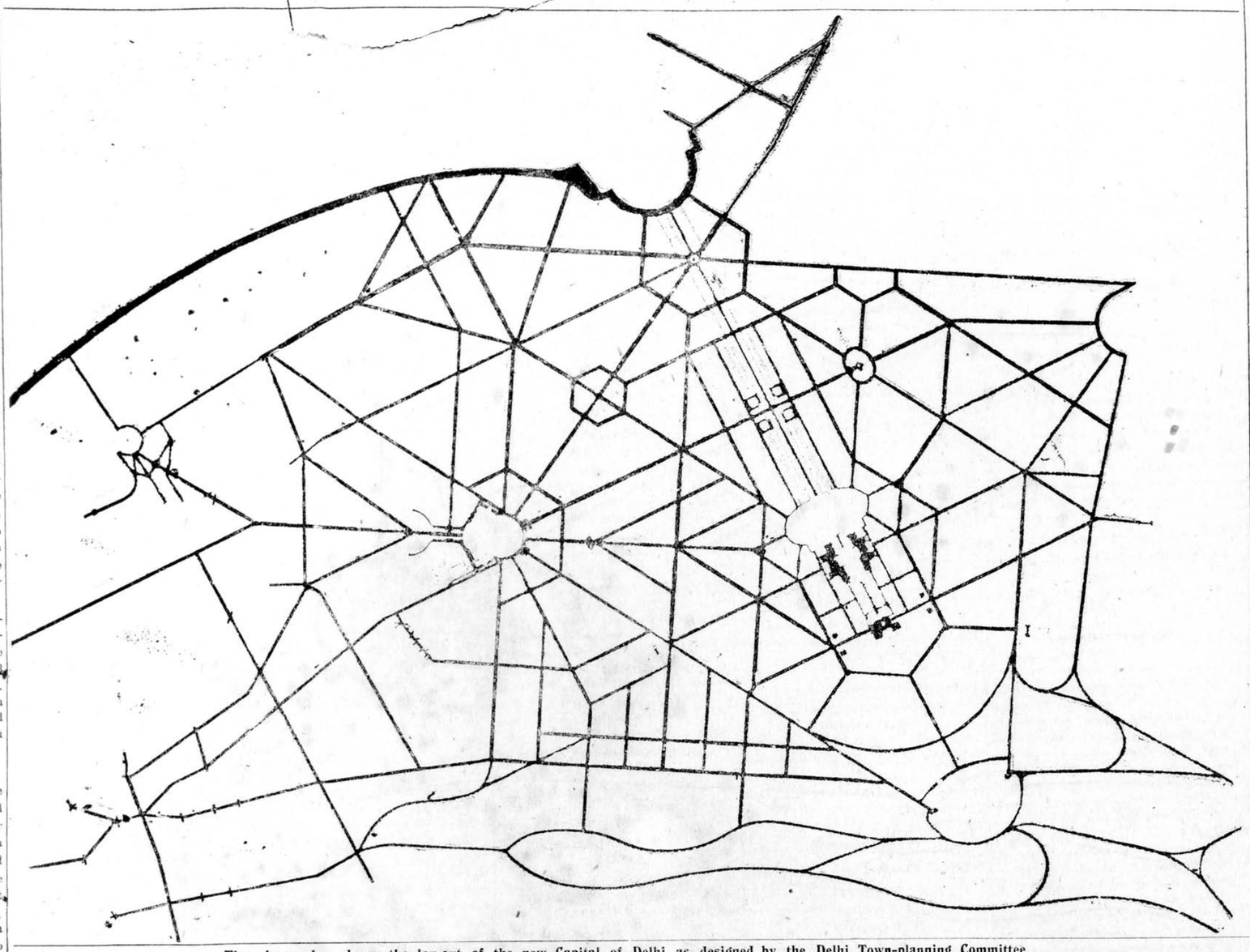
DISTINGUISHED CRIMEAN VETERAN'S DEATH.

One of the most notable British Crimean veterans was Sergeant-Major Hanson, who died last month at Hounslow at the age of 80. He joined the Royal Engineers on transfer from the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1853, and received special mention in brigade orders for his conduct in front of Sebastopol.

He also served with distinction in India during the Mutiny, and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He afterwards served in China. In 1874 he joined the Yeomen of the Guard, retiring finally last year.

Many regiments were represented at his funeral at Hounslow.

NEW DELHI.



The above plan shows the lay-out of the new Capital of Delhi as designed by the Delhi Town-planning Committee.

To enable our readers to understand it we quote from the Committee's reports which appeared in our columns on Friday last, the following passages:—

The central points of interest in the lay-out which gives the motive of the whole is Government House, the Council Chamber and the large blocks of Secretariats in which the Members of the Governor-General's Council administer the great Departments of Government. This is the keystone of the rule over the Empire of India. This is the place of Government in its highest expression. This is the seat of the Governor-General in India and his Council. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina Hill, near the centre of the new city. This will be the centre of its life. So placed, it commands views of the new city on every side and is viewed by all the inhabitants thereof. There is a wide out-look over its demesne, Ridge, river and plain, the Delhi of to-day and the Delhi of the past. Advantage is taken of the height of this hill and it is linked wit hthe high ground behind so as to appear a spur of the Ridge itself. Behind the hill a raised platform or forum would be built. This will be flanked by the large blocks of Secretariat buildings and terminated at its western end by the mass of Government House and the Council Chamber with its wide flight of steps, portico and dome. Thus the imagination is led from the machinery to the prime-moving power itself. The form will be approached by inclined ways with easy gradients on both its north and south sides. The main access to it is from the east. The axis of the main avenue centres on the north-west gate of Indrapat, nearly due east of Government House.

Looking from the eastern end of the forum where the broad avenue enters the Government centre and where the great stairways are set, the view is towards the east. The height and mass of the Secretariats with the dominating influence of Government House and the Council Chamber, behid them to the west look towards Indrapat, the seat of the oldest of all the Delhis. It was on this, too, that Shah Jehan faced the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the Delhi gate of Shah Jehanabad. Right and left the roadways go and weld into one, the Empire of to-day with the empires of the past and unite Government with the business and lives of its people.

PARKS AND AVENUES.

Behind Government House to the west would be its gardens and parts flanked by the general buildings belonging to the Viceregal estate. Beyond these again on the Ridge itself would be a spacious amphitheatre to be made out of the quarry from which much of the stones for grounds and buildings may be cut. Above this and behind it will lie the reservoir and its tower which will be treated so as to break the sky line of the Ridge. To the east of the form and below it will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenue or park way which leads to Indrapat. This forecourt might be adorned by fountains and contain decorative features emblematic of the various provinces of the Indian Empire. Across this main axis and at right angles to it will run the avenue to the railway station. This will terminate in the railway station, the post office and business quarters at its northern end, and in the Cathedral at its southern extremity. To the south-east will be a park area in which stand the ancient monaments of Sofdar Jang's Makhbara and the Lodi tombs. This area can be developed gradually as the city expands and his need of public institutions of various nature. The axis running north-east from the Secretariat buildings to the railway station and towards the Juma Masjid will form the principal business approach to the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be grouped the administrative and municipal offices, the banks and shops and hotels. On this place the Post Office is placed in symmetrical relation to the railway station.

The processional route will lead down from the railway station due south to the point where it is intersected by the main east to west axis. Here round a place will be gathered the buildings of the Oriental Institute the Museum, the Library and the Imperial Record Office, which will form what may be termed a centre of intellectual interest. As an alternative a longer processional route can be used as the city developes which will lead out from the Delhi Gate of the Fort, past the Delhi Gate of the city, through the City Park, south along the area by the residences of the Indian chiefs and nobility. Before it reaches Indrapat it will be deffected to the Commemorative Column in the main parkway which goes west from Indrapat to the forum. The procession, past the villas of the chiefs with the views of the Jumna and Indrapat will combine to make this route one of peculiar interest.

EXPLORATION IN NEW GUINEA.

AN INTERESTING NATIVE RACE.

Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, who has just returned from Dutch New Guinea, has brought back with him some extensive ethnographical and natural history collections, says the "Times." The former comprise some four or five hundred objects, including about 50 specimens of the stone knives used by the natives of the region visited by him. In the natural history collections are about 1,300 birds, 150 mammals, a large number of snakes and other reptiles, and several thousands insects. Among the birds is a very beautiful bird of paradise, which is believed to belong to a species hitherto unknown to naturalists. There are also a good many examples of other new species. One of the most remarkable features of these birds is the extraordinary brilliance and variety of the colours of their plumage.

Mr. Wollaston's expedition reached Dutch New Guinea in the middle of last September. It consisted of 92 men. Of these, two—Mr. Wollaston and Mr. C. B. Kloss, Curator of the Museum of Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States)—were Europeans. The party also comprised an engineer, five native collectors, and 75 Dyaks. The expedition was accompanied by an escort of 130 men, sent by the Dutch Government at its own expense. After reaching the coast, the explorers constructed canoes and ascended the Utakwa River. They went as far as they could go by water, the journey taking two days. They then proceeded overland by stages, each stage occupying three days. Depots had to be constructed at each stage, an undertaking of considerable magnitude which occupied some time. Four and a half months after they had arrived at the coast they reached the Snow Mountains, which were their objective. The Dutch name of these mountains is the Nassau Range, the natives call them Ingkipulu. These natives dwell in the mountains at a height of some 4,000ft. to 6,000ft., and have hitherto been unvisited by Europeans. They are a rather small people of the Papuan type, and are of a dark chocolate-brown colour. They wear no clothing, notwithstanding that at the altitude at which they live it is very cold at night. In some respects they are more intelligent than the people on the coast. They are a race of cultivators, growing sweet potatoes, tobacco, and sugar-cane. They carry bows and arrows, and when they travel they sling over their shoulders bags containing apparatus for producing fire, their tobacco, knives, spoons and so forth. Sweet potatoes, which they roast in a fire, form their staple food. They dig out the inside of the potato with a spoon made of the shoulder-blade of a pig or other animal. Their knives are made of stone of a hard, slaty variety which takes a very fine edge, and is made so sharp as to enable the user to cut a bamboo with it. A stone axe, which they also employ, is likewise susceptible of receiving a sharp cutting edge.

The race is an extremely attractive one. The people showed the greatest interest in the expedition, and were of the most friendly disposition. They came from very great distances to see the explorers, travelling from the mountains to the low country. Unfortunately, they did not provide themselves with supplies for the return journey, and as the expedition proceeded on its way it encountered the dead bodies of some 30 or 40 natives, mostly women and children, whose curiosity had led them down to the low country, and who had perished from exhaustion as they were going home. The meeting with these bodies was the most terrible experience of the expedition. About 400 or 500 of these people were seen over a very large area. Their language is quite unknown, and had no written vocabulary until Mr. Wollaston made one. The men seemed to be more numerous than the women They are certainly not a polygamous people, but are more likely to be polyandrous, though whether they are so or not is uncertain. As regards their means of subsistence, they live from hand to mouth, killing rats, mice, and any other small animals they can find, and shooting birds with their bows and arrows, thus eking out the small resources derived from cultivation.

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE!

Violent language may be employed in the House of Commons by one Member to another, but the tradition enacts that such language should be taken (outside the House) in the Pickwickian sense. Thus, Mr. Hughes Hughes, Member for Oxford, told the House how Daniel O'Connell had ordered death's heads and cross-bones to be painted over the doors of Cork electors who had declared their intention of not voting for him. Mr. O'Connell retorted that Mr. Hughes's head was a calf's head. The following day these deadly enemies were seen walking arm in arm up Parliament-street on their way to exchange more pleasantries in the House.

AMAZONS IN ARMS.

MISS CORELLI ON SUFFRAGETTES.

Marie Corelli writes in "Nash's" on "The Why and Wherefore of the Revolt of Women," and, apart from her severe admonishment of Abraham for his lack of chivalry to the sex, will find many supporters for her protest against militancy:—

I have purposely gone over this episode of ancient and sacred history to remind men generally of the notable example set them by the patriarch beloved of heaven, so that they may realise how closely and persistently, in small as well as in great things, they have followed and still follow his "lead" with regard to women. In the laws they have laid down for the weaker sex, and in their mode of applying those laws, they have chiefly studied their own pleasure, suitableness and convenience, even as Abraham studied his own pleasure, suitableness and convenience. Abraham has repeated himself and is still repeating himself with monotonous sameness in various forms of the old story all over the world to-day, and women are pretty equally divided into Sarais and Hagars.

To the militants Miss Corelli is quite motherly, in an austere kind of way:—

No, my dear sisters all!—I cannot condone the meanness of slinking about under cover of the night and injuring the property of innocent people or damaging national treasures of art, which are yours as much as any one else's to guard and to cherish. Such actions are like those of naughty children who smash father's watch and break mother's china simply because they cannot have their own wilful way. Believe me or discredit me as you will there is no one that has the true Cause of your "Rights" more at heart than I—but I deprecate and deplore every rough and evil deed which makes you resemble uncivilised man at his worst. Violence is man's prerogative; woman's province is to gain by gentleness what he snatches by brute strength. The "militant Suffragette" is unwomanly and therein lies her worse disgrace.

The Suffragists seem to think that she "Vote" will ensure consideration for women from men on a broader and more intelligent basis, but I venture to doubt this. Certainly it will do no good if it has to be obtained by such methods of depredation and violence as place women on a much lower level of than any of the wrongs and injuries of which they complain. And in any case, it is to be feared that it can only end in estraining man altogether from every otherished ideal he has formed of womanhood, and quenching within him every spark of tenderness and chivalry. To gain the Suffrage and to lose Love? It is worth while? Love begets faith, and faith begets love—they are the equal swing of the pendulum, and without either faith or love a woman's nature is deformed and becomes a mere obortion of sex.

AIRSHIP AT A TATTOO.

The Prince of Wales was a spectator of the military searchlight tattoo at Government House, Aldershot. Fourteen hundred musicians took part. The airship Beta, hovering about 500ft. over the grounds, threw out coloured rockets. Powerful searchlights were focussed upon her.

"WHY I BECAME AN AMERICAN."

A LONG CONCEALED DISLIKE OF KING.

Dr. C. F. Aked, the preacher who went from the Pembroke Baptist Church in Liverpool to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York six years ago, has become an American citizen, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Dr. Aked, who began his career as an auctioneer, received a salary of £2,500 a year in New York, where the newspapers called him "The Twelve-Thousand-Dollar Parson." His congregation of wealthy people once subscribed £65,000 at a single service. He quarrelled with the trustees in connection with the building of a great new church, and afterwards accepted a call to San Francisco at a salary of £2,000 a year. The New York trustees said hard things of him before his departure for the West, one of them, Mr. Elder, declaring that nothing but "a vast auditorium filled with rambling religious rubbernecks" would satisfy Dr. Aked's desires.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," wired on June 11:—

"Why I became an American" is the subject of a long explanation published in the American newspapers by Dr. Charles F. Aked, who is now pastor of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco, where he renounced his allegiance to the King. "I am sure my friends in England," he says, "will never understand why I have done this, but the reason is briefly this: I have always been a Republican. I seem to have been born into the world with a hatred of monarchy and everything that goes with it. All the homage paid to Kings and Queens and all the trappings of Courts, the very language employed has been from my earliest boyhood intolerable to me.

"The fact that one is a subject of King Edward or King George is unpleasant to me and King-worship in all countries and all ages disgusts me.' Dr. Aked declares that the hero worshipper is opposed with all his soul to King-worship.

EXPLORATORY OPERATION.

HOW A TRIFLING INJURY WAS TREATED.

One hears a great deal nowadays about the brilliant feats of operative surgery, but there is a reverse side of the picture which rarely gets the light of publicity focussed upon it. Such an instance was brought to my notice recently, says a writer in "Truth." The victim was a young man whose abilities had won him a prominent position in a firm of world-wide reputation. In the course of his work he had a slight fall of a couple of feet and injured his knee. The injury was slight, and in no way incapacitated him, only making itself apparent by a little pain. He consulted one medical man, who painted the knee with iodine and put a plaster on it. The only result was to blister the skin. He went to another medical man, who prescribed rest. So long as the knee was rested it seemed to be all right, but, being an athlete, and wishing to use his leg freely, the patient did not desire to rest it indeterminately.

So a specialist was consulted. X-ray photographs were taken of the joint. They revealed no injury, and an exploratory operation was recommended. This was described as being of a very simple nature and quite without danger. The patient agreed to undergo the operation, his medical man selected the nursing home where it was to take place, and the specialist performed it. The result was fifteen months of illness, during which the patient's life was despaired of, two further operations, and a stiff joint which cannot be bent more than half an inch. Thus a trifling injury, which Mr. Barker would probably have put right in a couple of minutes, has, through the use of the knife and the bungling or botching of physician, surgeon, and nurse, wasted a year or two of the patient's life, thrown him back in his profession, and crippled him for the rest of his days. Now, if a bonesetter had done that, what would the medical profession have said about him?

LIGHTNING AND WET CLOTHES.

"Death through an act of God by lightning shock" was the inquest verdict during the mail week, at Braintree, Essex, on John Thomas Gilbey, seventy-four, farmer; Thomas Peter Gilbey, fifty, his son; and Arthur Smith, twenty-two, farm worker, who were killed while sheltering in a shed from a thunderstorm.

Dr. Richard Stevens said he found marks of tree branches on each body, this being typical of death through lightning. Their hay forks and knives would conduct lightning to the shed, and their wet clothing would attract it to their bodies.

£300 DIAMOND PENDANT LOST AT ASCOT.

Search is being made by Scotland Yard for a diamond pendant, valued at between £300 and £400, which was lost in the Royal Enclosure at Ascot.

The special staff of detectives on duty at Ascot are also investigating the matter.

SUFFRAGETTE SENTENCES.

THE JUDGE'S WARNING.

A "HAMLET" TEXT ON SUICIDE.

The six Suffragette leaders and Mr E. G. Clayton, the Richmond chemist whose "suggestions" for outrages were disclosed during the trial, were found guilty at the Old Bailey during the mail week of conspiracy to commit damage and of inciting others to commit damage, and were sentenced as follows:

Mr. Clayton, 21 months' imprisonment.

Miss Annie Kenney, organiser of the Women's Social and Political Union, 18 months.

Mrs. Sanders, financial secretary, 15 months.

Miss Kerr, manageress of the offices, 12 months.

Miss Barrett, assistant editor of the "Suffragette," 9 months.

Miss Lake, business manager of the "Suffragette," 6 months.

Miss Lennox, sub-editor, 6 months.

The three last mentioned were strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, says the "Daily Mail." All the prisoners are to serve their sentences in the third division, the division for ordinary prisoners, which involves the usual prison costume, the cutting of the hair, and a plank bed. Most of the recently sentenced Suffragettes have been committed to the second division and have had special consideration as regards dress, diet, work, and visitors.

The seven prisoners were further ordered each to pay one-seventh of the costs of the prosecution, which will amount to a heavy total, and to find two sureties of £100, and to give their own for £200 for their good behaviour for twelve months after the expiration of their sentences.

In passing sentence Mr. Justice Phillimore said: "In my belief some of those who are taking part in this movement are actuated partially (I don't say wholly) by ambition and pride and love of power, a determination not to be baulked of their will and their way; others, again, younger people, by that spirit of mischief, that love of irresponsible mischief which gets hold of young and adventurous people of both sexes. Others have entered into this matter for pay, and many from the sincere belief that they are forwarding a good object." He assumed that the last was the motive which actuated these defendants.

"Some of you, at least, must be religious people. A minister of religion has spoken for one, and a gentleman concerned in a Christian organisation has spoken for another. Whether you are all religious or not, if you are not Atheists, if you believe in a moral Governor of the Universe, I commend to you this statement of a modern writer—I believe a woman writer—who describes the belief that the end justifies the means as 'that treason to the Almighty.'

AN "OLD MAN'S" APPEAL.

"I make an appeal to you as an old man—particularly to the younger three—as an old man, and one nearing the end of his career, to young people with their lives before them. I am certain, as certain as I am of anything, that long before the end of your lives you will look back on this time, whether you gain your end or whether you do not, with astonishment that you could have dreamed or thought of [illegible] ages in encouraging which you have so far departed from your natural good sense and decorum."

In mentioning that their imprisonment would be in the third division, his lordship said that one distinction between the third and second division was that there were fewer means of communication with outsiders, and, having regard to this particular case, he thought the less opportunity they had for giving bad advice—or still more, for receiving it—while in prison the better. "I do not think that you will meet with the same leniency," he continued, "that other people have, and I am bound to tell you that if the Home Secretary consults me, as he very often does the judge, I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying that I may rate the ringleaders of you [illegible] not be released upon any con[illegible]"

[illegible]ney: They will have to kill

[illegible]ge: If, madame, you violate [illegible]n which the Everlasting has [illegible]inst self-slaughter" you will have to reckon with your own conscience." ("Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."—Hamlet.")

Miss Kenney: I am quite prepared to do that, my lord.

When Miss Kenney was sentenced she clutched the edge of the dock and began shouting at the judge and the Solicitor-General. The judge ordered her to be removed, and two warders and two wardresses took her down the stairs. Before she left the dock she told the judge that his summing-up was biassed, and said to the Solicitor-General that he ought to be ashamed of himself for taking £6,000 a year to hound down the women.

In his summing-up before the verdict was returned Mr. Justice Phillimore said:

"This case has been treated by one of the able advocates for the defence as if it were the case of one sex against the other. It is not womanhood against manhood. It is some women against all other women and children; some men against all other men.

"Sympathising as I do with Miss Kenney, and feeling that very often very many black crimes are committed against women and children, I fear, after long experience, that no giving of the vote to women, no legislation will improve that."

Mrs. Winston Churchill in light blue and Miss Violet Asquith in white were in court earlier in the day.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

HONOURED BY WOMEN WRITERS.

The annual dinner in London of women writers was marked this year, writes a lady correspondent of the "Pioneer" with the recognition of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as one whom Western writers delighted to honour, and as the gracious figure in a pink *sari* moved about the spacious rooms of the Criterion Restaurant on the 16th June, it was everywhere apparent that women writers were proud to number her among them. Mrs. Naidu "arrived" as an Indian writer of exquisite English lyrics long before Rabindranath Tagore was recognised and appreciated in the West. She had fine foster fathers: Arthur Symonds, Edmond Gosse—to name but two; and she found herself in company last Monday evening with a woman poet who holds her in highest honour, Mrs. Alice Meynell whose name is seriously put forward now as worthy of being the Laureate. In her speech from the chair Mrs. Margaret Woods made a very graceful reference to the Indian poetry which is moving the Western world, and expressed her delight in welcoming Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as a guest of the evening.

It was natural that a special tribute, too should be paid to Mrs. Meynell; for the first time a woman stands in the recognised list of those who are worthy to rank as Laureates, and a further appreciation of Mrs. Meynell's work was shown by the recitation by the chairman of one of Mrs. Meynell's lyrics.

The rare poetic atmosphere was not, however, the only charm of the dinner—which, by the way, might be called a zenana party but for the presence of men waiters. When Mrs. T. P. O'Connor rose to speak on "The Making of a Book," there was a gleam of mischief in her eye, betokening the sharpness of satire, and in a few moments the room was filled with ripples of laughter, as she told how within the last week only she had discovered her true vocation in life. Not for her would be the pride of seeing her name printed on a solid tome as author of "a book of the year," or even the writer of an article which set men thinking. Her true place, assigned by an editor's blue pencil, was that of suggester. Her books, she was told, might inspire another writer to bring out a better book; her articles could be worked up into better articles. It might be humiliating, but it was still something to be a prompter behind the scenes! Mrs. "T P." may remember that others have filled this office and even found satisfaction in it. Was it not said to Jane Welsh Carlyle: "We all have our little talent, Jane, and yours is the writing of notes." Mrs. Carlyle's "notes" were the joy of her friends.

Something racy was expected of Miss Macnaughton, who followed Mrs. O'Connor; she dealt with the Hero, as he used to be and as he is; gradually she stripped him of his fine feathers but mercifully re-clothed him in homelier and more durable apparel, while her hearers felt that if he were less picturesque than of yore, he was more human and a better companion!

After the dinner there is always that pleasant time of social intercourse when threads of old friendships are picked up again, new ones made, and women writers thereby stand together in greater solidarity—a solidarity that tells.

SMOKING AUTHORS.

Tennyson was the smoking poet of the Victorian era. His two great contemporaries—Browning and Swinburne—hated tobacco. Especially Swinburne. He expressed himself with characteristic vehemence. He had wandered into the Arts Club, where he sought, and sought in vain, a room that was free from the fumes of tobacco-smoke. At length his fury overcame him. "James the First," he exclaimed, "was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward; but I love him, I worship him, because he slit the throat of that filthy blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking!"

Charles Kingsley, like Tennyson, frequently suffered from an uncontrollable craving for a pipe. Mr. A. C. Benson relates that his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, "was walking with Kingsley round about Eversley, when Kingsley suddenly stopped and said, 'It is no use; I know you detest tobacco, Benson, but I have a smoke'; and he had accordingly gone to a big furze-bush, and put his arm in at a hole, and after some groping about produced a big churchwarden pipe, which he filled and smoked with great satisfaction, afterwards putting it into a hollow tree, and telling my father, with a chuckle, that he had concealed pipes all over the parish to meet the exigencies of a sudden desire to smoke."

DYE FROM A WOMAN'S BAG.

For damage done to a costume by the dye coming from a 3s. 11½d. bag, Mrs. Robinson, the wife of a solicitor, of Bowroad, E., was awarded £2 2s. damages and costs against Messrs. Raper and Dale, of Woodgrange-road, Forest Gate, at the Bow Country Court. The point for the plaintiff was that the seller must sell an article reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was sold.

For the defence Mr. Dale, a member of the firm, said it was asking for a warrant for cheap goods. It was the first time the point had been raised, and was a serious matter for the trade.

Judge Smyley held that owing to the dye used the bag was not suitable for the purpose for which it was sold.

PLAY THAT OFFENDED KAISER'S SON.

WORK BY HAUPTMANN STOPPED BY TELEGRAM.

Writing on June 17th, the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" said:— the storm that has been raging in Germany round "Festspiel," by the famous German author and Nobel prizeman, Gerhardt Hauptmann, has had the anticipated result. The play given at Breslau Festival celebrates the victories of 100 years ago, and the author, who is a great admirer of Napoleon, gave, in German opinion, too much praise to that personality and too little to the Prussian heroes.

The people were up in arms against the play immediately after the first performance some days ago, and the Crown Prince declared that he would resign the patronage of the "Hundred Years' Festival" if the play were not prohibited.

The Ober-Burgermeister of Breslau is now in Berlin, and he sent instructions to Breslau to-night to take the play off. These were received during the second performance, which was carried through to the end. Hauptmann has made himself one of the best-hated men in Germany, though, a little time ago he was being honoured on all hands as the winner of the Noble Prize.

ON TOBACCO.

Almost innumerable substitutes for tobacco have been devised by thrifty or experimental souls, from the brown paper and cabbage leaves smoked by small boys to the dried lavender which found favour with Francis Thompson. Quite a favourite substitute is dry tea, which many people seem to think has medicinal value, whereas it is positively harmful. The truth is that no true economy can be effected by tobacco substitutes, the weed holding its pre-eminence simply because it is the pleasantest and least injurious of smokes, and, therefore, in the end, the cheapest.

* * *

Liszt was a dry smoker of a peculiar type. Massenet, who knew him well in his later years, tells us that Liszt could not play unless he had a cigar in his mouth, which he never troubled to light. He would sit down to the piano with a cigar between his teeth and keep munching it all the time he played. When the cigar was quite eaten up, the Abbé would rise from the instrument exhausted.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES. MANDEVILLE CANAPE.
BAGRATION FISH SOUP.
TIMBALE OF MACARONI.
ROAST FOWL WITH TOMATO.
CHICKEN LIVER ON TOAST.
APRICOT TART A LA BONNE FEMME.

Fish As. 8. Fowl As. 14. Eggs As. 6. Tomatoes As. 3. Vegetable As. 3. Potatoes As 2. Apricots As. 6. Odds and ends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-13.

HORS D'OEUVRES. MANDEVILLE CANAPE.

Make some crisps biscuits as for cheese straws but flavour with anchovy paste instead of cheese. Cut them from the, not to thin, paste with a fluted cutter and bake till a light brown. Cut three hard boiled eggs into half inch slices, remove the yolks and pound them with a tablespoonful of chutney, the same of stone olives, undiluted tinned milk, with seasoning to taste; rub all through a sieve. Spread the top of the biscuits with this, lay on it a ring of egg white and pile more in the middle of it. Cut some pickled gherkins into fine shreds lengthways and fix a tuft of them in the centre of the pile of puree.

BAGRATION FISH SOUP.

Reserve some of the flesh of the fish and cut it into neat fillets. With the rest of the fish, skin, bones and all, make a good stock which strain and skim well. Thicken with flour and sufficient curry powder fried well with butter, and the stock added gradually; flavour to taste with salt, onion, and lime juice. At the last put in the fish fillets and stir in one or two raw egg yolks.

TIMBALE OF MACARONI.

Line a plain China mould good short paste rolled thin and fill it with the following. Cook macaroni in salted water, drain and cut into small pieces; add to it butter, and grated cheese to taste,— about four tablespoonfuls for a mediumsized mould,— pepper, salt and onion juice. Put on a cover of the paste, lay a piece of paper over to prevent it burning and bake in a moderate oven for ½ of an hour, turn out of the mould and serve very hot.

ROAST FOWL WITH TOMATO.

Put inside the prepared fowl some butter mixed with lime juice and salt, rub the breast with plenty of the juice and sprinkle with salt and pepper; cover the fowl with more slices peeled and the pips removed, and on that thin slices of bacon. Fasten it in buttered paper and set it in the oven breast downward to cook for an hour; remove the bacon and let the fowl just brown; serve with tomatoes which have been baked with butter, pepper, and salt.

CHICKEN LIVER ON TOAST.

Reserve the liver from the fowl and pound it with equal bulk of ham, half a teaspoonful of made mustard, salt, a green chilli, a drop or two of onion juice, some anchovy sauce and a little butter; rub all through a sieve, spread it thickly on hot buttered toast and set it in the oven just to heat through.

APRICOT TART A LA BONNE FEMME.

Peel, stone and cook the apricots in a jar in the oven with sugar, lime peel, sherry and a little water till they are quite soft in a thick syrup. Line a shallow dish with good crust and fill it with the stew and some glace cherries; cover with the paste, brush it over with beaten egg yolk, and bake in a quick oven; dust with castor sugar when sending to table.

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